

NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Volume XV.—No. 17.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

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THE NEWTON POST OFFICE.

THE NEW POSTMASTER AND HIS PREDECESSORS.

Mr. George H. Morgan, the Newton correspondent of the Boston Herald, was on Saturday appointed postmaster of Newton, by President Cleveland. The news was not unexpected, as Postmaster Latta's term was known to expire February 5th, and it was hardly thought that a Democratic President would re-appoint him, although he has been a faithful official.

Mr. Morgan, the new appointee, has been an active Democrat for several years past, and a member of the ward and city committee, but of course that is all over with now, and he will become a non-partisan official. It will be quite a loss to the faithful few of the party in this city, but they will have to stand it until after the next election, at any rate. His competitors were J. H. Woodford, who is said to have been backed by Mr. John S. Farlow and considerable mugwump influence, and Hosea Hyde, who sometime ago withdrew from the race. Mr. Morgan had the support of the Democrats of the city, and his petition bore the names of Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, Major D. T. Bunker, Mr. J. W. Stover; and his claim was also backed up by letters from Hon. Patrick Collins, Hon. F. O. Prince, and a goodly number of Republicans.

He is a native of Dedham, is 36 years old, was for six years freight agent at the Newton station, and for the past 10 years has been a reporter on the Boston Herald. Although he had a large field to cover, it was done well, and Newton readers have always looked with interest for his reports of Newton matters, being sure that they would get the facts in a reliable and well written form.

The office now has a salary of \$2,100, it having been raised a hundred dollars within a year, and an allowance of \$300 for clerk hire, \$300 for rent, and \$90 for lights and fuel. Three clerks are needed to do the work, and the rent of the present office is about \$600 a year, so that the postmaster will be fortunate if he realizes \$1400 a year. The receipts of the office are over \$9,000 a year, so that the government makes a handsome thing out of it, and there are few offices of the same grade that net the government as large an amount.

It is said that there is some prospect of the office being moved to another location, although there is no store available which is in such a central place, and is also as large and convenient. The middle store in Mr. Brackett's new block has been spoken of, but the entrance doors there are narrow, and it is doubtful if it would be large enough, or sufficiently well lighted to answer the purpose. It would certainly be a source of gratification to the people to see the office in a permanent location, as it has been moved oftener than any office in the state.

The office has an interesting history. It was established in 1820, through the efforts of Squire John Richardson, who made a journey to Washington for the purpose. In those days such a journey was a great undertaking, and the whole population turned out to see him depart, and again to welcome him home. Previous to that, there had only been an office at Newton Lower Falls, although most of the residents of this part of Newton got their mail at Watertown. There was great rejoicing over its establishment, and tradition says that the office opened in a horse-shed, on the site of Bacon's block. As near as can be learned, however, it was opened in the shop of Chas. Eames, watchmaker and jeweler, located on the site of T. J. Hartnett's plumbing store. Mr. Eames was postmaster, and received the munificent salary of \$30 a year. After several years he became tired of sorting the few letters that arrived, and turned the office over to his journeyman, Wm. B. Newton. There was probably no strife for the position in those days.

After some years, Mr. Newton's health failed, and he turned it over to Joseph N. Bacon, who had a store in Bacon's block. It was a central location then, as the Tavern House, the main hotel of the nation, stood on the site of the present National Bank building and Mr. Joseph Bacon was the landlord.

In 1848-49, Mr. Bacon left the Whig party to form the Free Soil party, and as it had then become quite an important office, he was removed and the position conferred upon Daniel P. Mann, who kept an apothecary store in the vicinity. Horace R. Wetherell succeeded him, and another political revolution coming, Dexter Whipple was appointed. The office was then kept on the site of Howe's block and Mr. Chas. F. Rogers was the chief clerk.

Mr. Whipple retained the office until the election of Lincoln, when Samuel Chisholm was appointed. He moved the office to the store of E. F. Billings, in the Eliot building, on the site of the present Eliot Block.

After President Johnson came into power, Mr. Chisholm was removed and Edwin S. Holman was appointed. In November, 1867, Mr. Holman removed the office to the boot and shoe store kept by Mr. J. G. Latta, the present postmaster, in Hyde's block, and Mr. Latta began his long service.

In 1869, there was a new election and there were three candidates—ex-Postmaster Chisholm, Mr. F. A. Benson and Mr. Latta. Mr. Benson was appointed, but as he could not attend to the duties himself and found that he would have to pay more than the salary for clerk hire, he did not qualify, and endeavored to secure the place for Mr. Latta. Mr. Chisholm was successful, however, and immediately removed the office again to Warner's block, to the store now kept by the Misses Parker. He held the position until his death in Nov., 1870, when Mr. Latta was appointed, and has since held the place.

The office remained in Warner's block for two years, when it was removed again to the Eliot building, where it was when the block was destroyed by fire in June, 1873. Fortunately the post-office effects were saved, and Geo. H. Fiske, then ticket agent, offered Mr. Latta a portion of the men's room at the railroad station, the

only place that was available. Mr. Latta opened the office there on time the morning after the fire, and remained there until the last day of March, 1875, when the railroad company desired him to move. He had previously contracted with Mr. Brackett for the building of the store now occupied by Wellington Howes, and opened the office there on the first day of April. The office remained there until the third day of July, 1880, when it came across the street, and was opened July 4th, in the store, a portion of which is now occupied by the Cambridge laundry. It remained there until March, 1885, when Mr. Latta leased the store to another. Mr. Latta has been four times reappointed, and has seen the office grow from 32 boxes, and those not all let when he took it, to 900 odd boxes. He has been connected for 18 years with the office and will retire with the good wishes of all the citizens. He has served the public well, and has given them all the conveniences that the law allowed, and more than the government gave him means to do; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that it required a political revolution to remove him.

The nomination of Mr. Morgan will probably be confirmed by the Senate within a few days, but he does not now expect to take charge before the first of next month.

NEWTON.

Rev. William H. Savage of Watertown, will preach at the Channing church next Sunday morning.

Mrs. Dr. Frisbie is in Lowell for a few weeks, on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Dr. Holt.

Rev. Dr. Calkins will speak on "The Gospel in France," before the Boston minister's meeting next Monday.

Rev. Mr. Nichols at the Methodist church, will preach Sunday evening on "Lot's Choice." Communion service in the morning.

The Cambridge Railroad has reduced its fare from Boston to Cambridge to five cents, but the fares from Newton are not affected.

A party of Newton clergymen took dinner at the Tremont House, Boston, last Saturday, the first of a series of dinners to be eaten at the same hotel. It was said to be a very jolly party.

Mr. William C. Bates of Pembroke street arrived home on Monday from Minneapolis, Minn., where he has been for several months. He will remain here for a number of weeks.

The Newton City Band give an entertainment at Armory Hall, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 9th. The High School Orchestra and Mr. Frank A. Pingree, the humorist, are among the attractions offered.

On Saturday a meeting of the mayors of the various cities of the Commonwealth is to be held at the Parker House, Boston, and after dinner it is proposed to form a club, the primary object of which is the discussion of municipal matters.

In the matter of the Newton Postmaster the Democrats appear to be victorious over the Mugwumps. It does not appear that the chieftain of the Mugwumps, Mr. George Fred Williams, was in the fight.—[Boston Journal.]

The Eliot church bell has been discovered. It fell directly under the place where it was hung, and the lower part was broken off, although no part of the bell was melted. The ruins of the church are being removed, so that the work of rebuilding may be begun as soon as the weather permits.

The new series of Odd Fellows Sociables started off very successfully Monday evening, with large number present, among whom were several couples from Watertown and other places. The music was furnished by a Waltham Orchestra, and light refreshments were served late in the evening.

If there is any faith to be put in the old superstition about Candlemas day, it is fair to assume that the worst of the present winter has gone by, and an early spring may be looked for, if the woodchuck came out on a prospecting tour Wednesday, he certainly could not see any shadow unless he carried a lantern with him to make the

Sidney Woods of Galen street had a narrow escape from a serious accident, the other day. He was at South Walpole, supertending the cutting of some wood, when his axe slipped and buried itself in his foot. The wound was deep, but fortunately no bones were broken. He was brought home and Dr. Frisbie called in.

The Firemen's Relief Association held their annual meeting on Wednesday evening at Truck Station No. 1. The reports showed that the association has \$1750 in the treasury, and is in a flourishing condition. The election of officers was postponed for two weeks. After the meeting an excellent supper was served by Caterer James of Waltham.

The Reverend Fathers McKenna, Turner and O'Mahoney, of the Dominican order of priests, and said to be the most eloquent preachers in the Catholic church, are conducting a mission for women this week at the Church of Our Lady, and next week they will conduct a mission for men. They have had very large audiences the present week.

The Eliot church will hold its Sunday School at Eliot Lower Hall at 9:30, and preaching service at Eliot Upper Hall, at 10:45 next Sunday morning. The time and place for other Sunday services will be decided at a business meeting of the church to be held this (Friday) evening, and will be announced from the pulpit next Sunday morning.

The paper to be read by Rev. G. W. Shinn, D. D., at the next meeting of the Newton Natural History Society, on Monday evening next, Feb. 7th, at 7:30 p. m., in Eliot Lower Hall, will discuss the curious and amusing subject of "Idiosyncrasies," for the eccentricities or personal oddities of people, great or not. Much instruction, as well as entertainment may be expected from the paper, and the social discussion of it likely to follow. The meetings are free to all who please to attend, and a full audience is desired and expected. Any

one interested can easily become a member, by applying through a present member, and at the trifling cost of \$1.00 per year.

—Valentines in Plush, Satin and Lace, also Prang's Cards in Valentines and Birthdays all new, at the Newton Bazaar.

—The Girl's Friendly Society of Grace church gave an entertainment at the parish house, Thursday evening, consisting of a series of tableaux.

—Mr. Horace Edmonds gave a small but very pleasant card party at his residence on Centre street, Wednesday evening. About twenty-five were present.

—The Association of Ministers in and about Cambridge will meet with Rev. F. B. Hornbroke, on Monday, Feb. 7. Essay at 3 o'clock. Collation after essay.

WAR PICTURES.

No. VI.

BY S. A. RANLETT.

"Battle's magnificently stern array."

How ominously boomed on the cold December night the signal guns that opened the great battle of Fredericksburg! Two armies aroused from sleep when those two solemn reports from Lee's cannon summoned his chiefs to the fray, and we to the attack. Few battles of the war presented so graphic a picture as this one. Fought as it were in a great natural arena, and looked upon by large numbers of civilian spectators on the Falmouth hills, where they were beyond the reach of the rebel artillery, it was the unique spectacle of the war, as well as one in which all rules of military science seemed to be set at naught.

To cross a river in face of such a foe and such field-works, to meet with such a repulse, and to escape from the trap into which we had walked headlong, has always seemed to me one of the mysteries of the war, and to indicate that a higher Power than any on earth had a hand in the destinies of this republic.

It was the writer's opinion at the time that the battle opened on our part with a grave mistake. The bombardment of a defenceless city seemed to me wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable. In a military sense it did not the slightest good, and it is a principle in war to avoid acts that only exasperate a foe, and make him more desperate and ugly. If I had been on the other side and witnessed the wanton destruction of my home, I would have been nerved to an implacable hatred of my enemy, and truly their revenge was speedy and terrible.

If it is argued that it was done to drive the enemy from the city so that we could cross the river, I answer, they were not in the city, save a few riflemen in some houses along the river bank, and they "didn't drive worth a cent," until our infantry crossed in boats. Soldiers care little for artillery, even at close range where they have good shelter, and good marksmen can do more injury to artillerymen when within rifle range than can be done to them.

For two or three weeks prior to the battle, as we picketed along the east bank of the river, we held daily talks with the enemy, for the river was narrow and sharpshooting was suspended by mutual consent.

One day I had a long talk with a rebel artillery officer. He said they considered McClellan our ablest general, and offered to bet me that Fremont would succeed Burnside in command of our army. He was very gentlemanly in his style of talk, and when we parted "hoped we should meet again," and said if I would come over he would receive me with the honors of a salute, and he kept his promise with a vengeance.

It was the general opinion of the soldiers that no actual crossing would be attempted at the city, for the formidable nature of the rebel works was plain to us all. Whatever advantage we had gained by our rapid march to this place was soon lost by failing to cross the river at once, and taking possession of the Mary Heights before our enemy arrived. That we did not was, as is well known, due to the failure of the pontoon-trains to meet us there. General Lee supposed the real crossing would be made at Skinker's Neck, twelve miles below us, and had placed Hill's Division there to oppose it. A strong demonstration there would have been wise, and doubtless drawn off a large part of Lee's army from our front at the city.

The night of December 10th, three days' rations were served out to the whole army, and cartridge boxes were filled, in addition to which 40 rounds (all the boxes would hold) we had from 20 to 40 rounds more with which we filled our pockets, haversacks or carried any way we pleased. This indicated a big battle, and orders were to leave everything in our camp that might be an encumbrance, to be guarded by a few who were on the invalid roll. The army slept lightly that night, and there were few who did not hear Lee's signal guns, just before dawn.

We were soon under arms and drawn up by divisions on the plain at Falmouth, and standing there in the cold, foggy atmosphere, awaited orders. The army, numbering at this time, 110,000 men and 276 cannon, was organized into three grand divisions, under command of Generals Sumner, Hooker and Franklin. Sumner had the second and ninth corps; Hooker the third and fifth corps, and Franklin the first and sixth. It is with the centre under General Sumner that we have to do, and it is not my intention or desire to attempt any lengthy account of the battle in all its details, but merely to present a "picture" of how it looked from the "centre." Although the day opened bright and clear a heavy mist lay over the river, and for a time concealed the engineers, which they improved; but they had laid but a third of the bridges in our front, when the fog lifted and revealed their work. Then we heard the sharp rattle of musketry, and the work of the engineers was stopped at once. No man could live a minute under the deadly fire of Barksdale's Mississippi riflemen at "point-blank" range on the opposite shore. In vain the officers set an example of bravery and recklessness; three engineer officers fell in a few minutes, and many wounded began passing us to the rear. I saw General Benham, commanding the engineer corps, storming around like a madman at the loss of his brave men, and their utter helplessness to retaliate.

And now about 8 o'clock, all along our lines the bombardment of the city opened, General Burnside hoping by this means to cover the engineers, so they could go on with the bridge-laying. I went a short distance from where our division lay, and stood near the guns of one of the batteries on the bluff overlooking the city, and there witnessed the bombardment. It was a spectacle which for grandeur was unparalleled in the war. Almost simultaneously from the mouths of 147 guns, each of which was ordered to fire fifty rounds, burst forth such a roar that the earth shook, as by an earthquake. So the sky was filled with a dense, sulphurous smoke that settled down over the river and city. Through rifts from time to time we could see bricks and woodwork flying in the air, chimneys toppling and falling, trees curving in many localities, while blocks apparently in flames, and more to stay them. Language is feeble to paint such a scene. The

incessant roar of the guns, the crash of the shot and shells through the houses, which we could plainly hear, made a picture that a lifetime could not wipe out from memory.

On the distant hills we could see our foe in "silhouette" against the sky, standing on their earthworks looking upon the scene they were powerless to prevent. Their very silence was ominous and fatal. The muzzles of their guns looked blackly out from their embrasures, and silently and grimly waited, and not in vain.

Meantime the work of laying the pontoon was again attempted, but still it was no use. Two regiments of volunteers that were sent to assist the engineers, quickly lost 150 men, and still the bold Mississippians held at bay the Army of the Potomac. The day was wearing away and nothing effective was yet done. Franklin on the left had got his bridges over, there being no shelter there for riflemen to prevent, but in our front, affairs were at a stand still. There seemed but one way to do. Volunteers were called for to man some boats and cross the river. It was a "forlorn hope" of the most hazardous description, but intrepid spirits were not lacking. The 7th Michigan, 19th and 20th Massachusetts promptly volunteered. It was a stirring sight to see them push out into the leaden storm, with colors flying, and while strong arms worked the oars, and death was busy among them, we cheered them to the echo from the heights above. They were soon across, and rushing up the banks they quickly dislodged the enemy, who could now be seen running back to their comrades in rear of the city. Now the bridges were soon across, but the short December day was drawing to a close, and only Howard's Division of the Second Corps were crossed to hold the bridge heads. Our brigade moved down near the river and bivouacked, and fortunately the night was not very cold, though chilly.

With the earliest dawn of Dec. 12th, the crossing of Sumner's grand division commenced. We crossed on a pontoon directly opposite the city just below the abutments of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail Road, (the bridge had been destroyed,) and turning to the left moved through the town out into the southern suburbs, and were massed in lines by Biggates near the river between Hazel and Deep Run, two small water courses, bridged here and there, which we crossed and recrossed many times the next two days. The Second corps extended through the city and northern suburbs, and our's (Ninth) from their left southward, connecting with Brook's Division of the Sixth Corps, of Franklin's command, after deployment.

When we entered the city we first realized the significance of the bombardment. The streets were strewed with the debris of shattered houses, piles of furniture covered the sidewalks and not a civilian was to be seen. At the time we halted near the residence of Mayor Slaughter, a large, square mansion, with fine grounds around it. The interior was a complete wreck. Shells and solid shot had gone in one side and out the other with the most perfect disregard for doors and windows. Everything seemed to have been left as if the family had only gone out for a moment. Elegant furniture and carpets indicated wealth and refinement. A piano had the legs knocked off one end, which rested on the floor, and the instrument was badly out of tune.

It was a scene of devastation and rain that I was sorry to see, for it seemed to me like carrying on war too much in the style of the ancient Goths, Huns, and Vandals. The day was an exciting one to us all. We were now close under range of the rebel artillery, which opened on our lines from time to time. Their practice did not seem very good. Many of their shells went over our heads, and we watched them splash into the river or burst in the air, and held up pieces of board over our heads in case the fragments fell among us. In this way several escaped injury. Out of one of their shells there fell beside me a small, glass globe half filled with some yellowish liquid. The ground was muddy and it did not break. One of the men picked it up and threw it into the river, and we wondered what it could have been; some internal stuff like Greek fire, we supposed. The day was consumed in crossing the army and getting into position, and our Division shifted from one point to another, bringing up about dark in the streets of the city, where we stacked arms and bivouacked, fires not being permitted. The night was very raw and uncomfortable, as we were near enough to the river to be involved in the fog that settled down over every night. Besides, there was ample food for reflection, and we knew the morrow would bring the grand attack, with what result—who could tell?

We were soldiers enough to know that any success due to it, seemed to me like carrying on war too much in the style of the ancient Goths, Huns, and Vandals. The day was over, for though we remained on the Fredericksburg side of the river till the night of the 15th, no further movement was made. There was constant and spiteful firing of the pickets and some shelling by the artillery. After dark of the 15th a cold rain set in. We were told to be ready for a movement, but knew not in what direction. Not far from midnight, wet and shivering with cold, we marched up to the city, glad to be moving somewhere in order to keep from freezing, we hardly cared where. We soon found ourselves in a dense mass of troops near the head of one of the pontons, across which the troops were passing as fast as they could crowd onto it. In the darkness and confusion the regiment became much scattered. The pontoon had been covered with earth to deaden the sound of the artillery, and when we reached it, about 1 o'clock, it was so slippery, ankle-deep with mud, and swayed so with the rushing waters that it was difficult to keep a footing. Some did fall from the bridges that night, and weighed down with equipments, were swept away and drowned. I joined hands with two comrades and so managed to get safely over. In squads the men wandered away in search of the old camp.

Saturday, Dec. 13th, opened like the previous days, with the town and river covered with a thick mist under cover of which dispositions were made for the attack. About ten o'clock, as soon as it had cleared away, the roar of cannon and crash of musketry down to the left told us Franklin had attacked. From our position in the centre, little or nothing could be seen of the left, woods intervening, but in our front and away to the right, in front of the Second Corps, nothing obstructed a view of the field, which sloped gradually upward toward the rebel position on the crest of the Heights, from 1000 to 1500 yards back of the city. The terrain in our front, though open, was intersected by the railroad, several county roads and by Hazel Run, and many fences, and was difficult to deploy or maneuver large bodies of troops.

The story of the assault and repulse of Sumner's Division has been often told, and I can add nothing to the story of others. In last August's "Century" was the best account of this battle I have ever seen, and the pictures—the only ones that ever brought back to me that thrilling scene.

Before Sumner's right was ready to assault, the repulse of Franklin's attack forced a movement of our Division to the left, to support the Sixth Corps, and fortunately threw us out of the assault, and we lay idle under a cross fire of their artillery, ready to support either attack.

Meantime we could see the magnificent assault of the Second Corps and the Second and Third Divisions of our own.

French's Division in column of brigades, with intervals of two hundred paces, closely followed by Hancock's Division in similar formation, moved out to the assault. As the column advanced, the rebels opened a terrible converging fire upon it from all along their line. Solid shot and shell tore through the ranks, tearing dozens of men to pieces, but the gaps were closed and the column steadily advanced. But when it seemed to us as if they were really going to win, the whole

force melted away as if it was cut down by a huge sickle. To the ringing Yankee cheers succeeded the "yell" as the fire saw the attack fail. Several times this scene was repeated, our Corps being repulsed in its assault on the left of the Second Corps with fearful loss.

When at last Humphrey's Division of the Fifth Corps made a gallant attempt to do what was now seen to be an impossibility it was 4 o'clock.

Night, never before so welcome, settled down upon the field, and the shattered Divisions of Couch and Wilcox and Butterfield ceased their attack; along our front lay thousands of our brave comrades dead or wounded unto death.

We had failed, but did not realize then how disastrously. As darkness came on and the din of battle gradually ceased, I remember how we watched the burning fuses of the rebel shells directed at our lines, which for a time kept us on the "qui vive." There were some pieces of artillery in battery along our front, which we learned were Williston's Second U. S. and McCartney's 1st Massachusetts, of the Sixth Corps. In fact we were very much mixed up at this time, Divisions scattered about as if they hardly knew where they belonged. If Gen'l Lee had attacked us in force that night, as Gen'l Jackson wished, I tremble to think what would have become of the Army of the Potomac. That our leaders feared such an attack there is no doubt, for many light batteries were brought up along our front and fresh troops brought over.

Worn out with the excitement and fatigue of the day, we threw ourselves upon the ground to get some sleep and prepare for another day of battle, for we felt that our commander was not convincing that it was time to withdraw.

Not long after midnight we were aroused and told by the officers to keep the most perfect silence. It was generally supposed that we were to make a night assault, and the direction in which we moved seemed to confirm this view. We moved silently out until it seemed to me we must be near the enemy's works. We were close upon the skirmish line when we halted and faced to the front. Regiment after regiment formed in rear of us, and we now learned that it was intended to assault at daybreak with the entire corps, our regiment to lead the assaulting column.

To attempt to draw a picture of that night is beyond my power. From one who was there and wrote his experiences, I will quote: "Out of that silence from the battle's crash and roar rose new sounds more appalling still; rose or tell, you knew not which, or whether from the earth or air; a strange ventriloquism, of which you could not locate the source, a smothered moan that seemed to come from distances beyond reach of the natural sense, a wail so far and deep and wide, as if a thousand devils were flowing together into a keynote weird, unearthly, terrible to hear and bear, yet startling in its nearness; the writhing concord broken by cries for help, pierced by shrieks of paroxysm; some begging for a drop of water, some calling on God for pity, and some on friendly hands to finish what the enemy had so horribly begun; some with delirious, dreamy voices murmuring loved names, as if the dearest were bending over them; some gathering their last strength to fire a musket to call attention to them where they lay helpless and deserted; and underneath, all the time, that deep bass note from closed lips too hopeless or too heroic to articulate their agony. Who could sleep, or who would?"

As we lay there in the cold night clutching our rifles with freezing fingers, we expected every moment that the enemy, suspecting our presence, would open on us with grape and canister. Yet upon the very threshold of death, exhausted nature yielded, and many of us slept.

The hours crept slowly and anxiously away until just before dawn, we were as silently withdrawn as we had moved out, and later it appeared that only at the solemn protest of his corps, division and brigade commanders had General Burnside decided to abandon the assault. Had we made it there is little doubt that it would have resulted as fatally as those of the preceding day. We were glad to be spared the attempt. In our front as we lay there, was Pickett's division of Longstreet's corps, and upon him the attack would have fallen. He would have had us where Hancock had him the July following, at Gettysburg. There is little more to say to complete the "picture." The battle was over, for though we remained on the Fredericksburg side of the river till the night of the 15th, no further movement was made. There was constant and spiteful firing of the pickets and some shelling by the artillery. After dark of the 15th a cold rain set in. We were told to be ready for a movement, but knew not in what direction. Not far from midnight, wet and shivering with cold, we marched up to the city, glad to be moving somewhere in order to keep from freezing, we hardly cared where. We soon found ourselves in a dense mass of troops near the head of one of the pontons, across which the troops were passing as fast as they could crowd onto it. In the darkness and confusion the regiment became much scattered.

The pontoon had been covered with earth to deaden the sound of the artillery, and when we reached it, about 1 o'clock, it was so slippery, ankle-deep with mud, and swayed so with the rushing waters that it was difficult to keep a footing. Some did fall from the bridges that night, and weighed down with equipments, were swept away and drowned. I joined hands with two comrades and so managed to get safely over. In squads the men wandered away in search of the old camp.

We found it about 3 o'clock a. m., and drenched as we were, and utterly exhausted, threw ourselves upon the ground to sleep while the rain pelted down in torrents. At daybreak we awoke to find it had cleared off cold, and we found ourselves frozen down to the ground. The exposure of the night added hundreds of victims by fever and other diseases to the thousands that we had lost in battle. There is nothing more to add and I gladly bring the "picture" to a close.

As we gathered around our campfires and discussed the events of the battle, passing judgment upon our leaders, and their wretched strategy, we felt that we had done everything that soldiers could do and for their failure we were not to blame.

The story of the assault and repulse of Sumner's Division has been often told, and I can add nothing to the story of others. In last August's "Century" was the best account of this battle I have ever seen, and the pictures—the only ones that ever brought back to me that thrilling scene.

Before Sumner's right was ready to assault, the repulse of Franklin's attack forced a movement of our Division to the left, to support the Sixth Corps, and fortunately threw us out of the assault, and we lay idle under a cross fire of their artillery, ready to support either attack.

Meantime we could see the magnificent assault of the Second Corps and the Second and Third Divisions of our own.

French's Division in column of brigades, with intervals of two hundred paces, closely followed by Hancock's Division in similar formation, moved out to the assault. As the column advanced, the rebels opened a terrible converging fire upon it from all along their line. Solid shot and shell tore through the ranks, tearing dozens of men to pieces, but the gaps were closed and the column steadily advanced. But when it seemed to us as if they were really going to win, the whole

force melted away as if it was cut down by a huge sickle. To the ringing Yankee cheers succeeded the "yell" as the fire saw the attack fail. Several times this scene was repeated, our Corps being repulsed in its assault on the left of the Second Corps with fearful loss.

When at last Humphrey's Division of the Fifth Corps made a gallant attempt to do what was now seen to be an impossibility it was 4 o'clock.

Night, never before so welcome, settled down upon the field, and the shattered Divisions of Couch and Wilcox and Butterfield ceased their attack; along our front lay thousands of our brave comrades dead or wounded unto death.

We had failed, but did not realize then how disastrously. As darkness came on and the din of battle gradually ceased, I remember how we watched the burning fuses of the rebel shells directed at our lines, which for a time kept us on the "qui vive." There were some pieces of artillery in battery along our front, which we learned were Williston's Second U. S. and McCartney's 1st Massachusetts, of the Sixth Corps. In fact we were very much mixed up at this time, Divisions scattered about as if they hardly knew where they belonged. If Gen'l Lee had attacked us in force that night, as Gen'l Jackson wished, I tremble to think what would have become of the Army of the Potomac. That our leaders feared such an attack there is no doubt, for many light batteries were brought up along our front and fresh troops brought over.

Worn out with the excitement and fatigue of the day, we threw ourselves upon the ground to get some sleep and prepare for another day of battle, for we felt that our commander was not convincing that it was time to withdraw.

Not long after midnight we were aroused and told by the officers to keep the most perfect silence. It was generally supposed that we were to make a night assault, and the direction in which we moved seemed to confirm this view. We moved silently out until it seemed to me we must be near the enemy's works. We were close upon the skirmish line when we halted and faced to the front. Regiment after regiment formed in rear of us, and we now learned that it was intended to assault at daybreak with the entire corps, our regiment to lead the assaulting column.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., FEB. 5, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher.
OFFICE, Rear of Post Office, Newton.
Subscription, \$2 in advance.—Single copies for sale at the office and by all newsdealers.

Telephone No. 7909.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter.

Mr. J. R. LEESON of this city has been visiting Washington as the agent of the Boston Merchants' Association, and of the undervaluations committee, to learn what the prospects were of the passage of a tariff bill at this session, and also to arrange for a periodical meeting of the local appraisers of the principal ports of the country, with a view to reaching greater system and uniformity of classification. By means of much labor and many interviews with cabinet officers and congressmen, it is regarded as certain that Congress will provide for quarterly meetings of the appraisers, and his success has brought him many congratulations from the importers, who are most directly interested. In regard to tariff reform, however, Mr. Leeson thinks it highly improbable that any measure will be enacted at this session. The Democratic leaders are all at cross purposes, and both they and the Republicans seem to be too much engaged in devising schemes for disposing of the surplus in the treasury, to have time to attend to any other important business. No one now denies the necessity of reforming the tariff, but work in that direction does not promise so many votes as pension schemes. It is a great temptation to Congressmen, to have a larger revenue raised than is needed for government expenses, and all sorts of Utopian schemes for spending the surplus are being put into some bill or other.

THE Temperance question promises to make a good deal of trouble for Governor Ames and the present legislature, as the friends of temperance are determined to make them face the music. There is a large element in the Republican party that has serious convictions on the liquor question. They wish to see the issue met squarely and boldly. The failure of Gov. Ames to notice the question in his inaugural address was received with surprise and displeasure, and it would not be strange if this feeling cropped out in the debates before long.

There are a number of stringent measures that will be passed, and the members will be compelled to take sides either for or against. Music of a pretty lively sort is expected whenever the question comes up, as the temperance people are determined to allow no opportunity for dodging if they can possibly avoid it. The people will watch the result with a good deal of interest.

A FREE TRADE CLUB has been organized in Waltham for the purpose of teaching the people of that town what the leaders regard as political truths. Judging from the first public meeting that was held at which only ten men and a few ladies were present, there is not much of a demand for free trade teachings in the city of Waltham. Sherman Hoar, whom the Democrats ran for Senator in this district last fall, is one of the officers, and he will make the meetings lively with his brilliant speeches, although he may not succeed in making many converts.

THE BOSTON TRAVELLER sagely observes "that Newton people will, not many years hence, find this sewerage question an important one, and this 'Garden City' may find it cheapest and best to use its sewage in enriching its own soil." Possibly it might, if the city were given up to gardening or vegetable farms, but for a city of residences, such as this, is becoming, the richness of the soil is not of so much importance as the freedom from nuisances which might prove injurious to health.

THE BOSTON PAPERS all seem to be pleased with the appointment of a new postmaster for Newton. The Herald looks upon it as a special illustration of its influence with the administration. The Globe rejoices because another Democrat has got a chance at the public crib, and the Journal is delighted because a mugwump failed to get it. Mr. Morgan has reason to feel satisfied with the newspaper comments, as they show that his fellow journalists think well of him.

THE Newton Street Railway Company is wide awake and does not intend to let this board of aldermen evade a decision until there terms expire. They gave the Highway Committee all the information they desired on Monday night, and staid by to see that it was digested properly. Possibly the committee may be able to report at next Monday's meeting.

JESSE GOVE, "the original Blaine man," has been chosen chairman of the Republican ward and city committee of Boston. The announcement has failed to awaken any great degree of enthusiasm, and even the majority of the committee do not pretend to like it.

THE BOSTON HOME JOURNAL made a decided hit by its change of form and the addition of a number of new and attractive features. Its circulation has nearly doubled since the beginning of the year, and it has become one of the leading society papers of Boston.

TREASURER KENRICK has effected a loan for the city of \$20,000, at 3 1/2 per cent, through the Potter Lovell company of Franklin street, Boston. A good many men wish they had the credit of the city of Newton.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT COMMITTEES

THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY SYSTEM DISCUSSED

The Highway committee gave a hearing Monday evening, to the Newton Electric Railway company. The officers of the company were present and also Alfred Soule, the contractor for the Cambridge Railway company, who testified at some length. He described the rail which the company intend to use, and which is now regarded as the best rail for horse railway companies. It is made of steel, laid flat, and has only a slight rise on the inner side of the track for the flange of the car wheel. The rails are used by the Cambridge and most other roads. The location of the road was also described; the company intend to start a car every 20 minutes from Newton for Lower Falls, through Washington street, and also start a car from Lower Falls on the same time. They will pass each other at West Newton, where a turn-out will be constructed. A connecting car will also leave Newtonville every 20 minutes, through Walnut to Beacon, to Centre, to Nickerson's block and return over the same route. This is all the company asks for now. It was stated that they intend to run the cars by electricity, but they do not wish to be confined to any particular power, as the electric apparatus might get out of repair, when horses would have to be used until the repairs were made. There will be a portable battery in each car, in which the electricity will be stored, and the same principle will be used as is employed by a New York line which has been running for some time. There was also some talk about the portion of the road to be used for the track, but the usual way is to lay one track just one side of the centre of the road, and then when a double track is put down, the two tracks will occupy the centre of the street. The committee questioned the officers of the company in regard to details, and it was late before the hearing adjourned. The committee took no vote on the matter, but will hold another meeting Saturday evening.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The street light committee also held a session on Monday evening, and the officers of the Newton Electric Light company appeared before them to urge them to light City Hall by electricity, and order some 50 street lights for some of the principal streets. It is reported that they offered to furnish electric lights all night for 65 cents each, or till 12 o'clock for 50 cents. The contract with the gas company expires on the 1st of June.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The board of health met on Tuesday afternoon and elected Alderman Grant president of the board. Mr. Fuller requested more time for the preparation of the new ordinance, and his request was granted. A petition was received from Geo. C. Waltham of Norwood avenue, Ward 2, in regard to the overflow of his cellar and grounds, and asking for some remedy. A number of bills were approved. Alderman Grant, Councilman Burr, Messrs. Fuller, Petree, Mosman and Noyes were present.

ELIOT CHURCH MATTERS.

At the adjourned parish meeting of the Eliot Religious Society on Monday evening, the committee reported that according to the statutes pew-holders had no claim upon their pews after the church was burned. But in equity they had a right, and the committee therefore recommended that the deeds of the old pews be taken at a fair valuation in exchange for pews in the new church. A vote was passed confirming this. A number of other votes were passed, to make the action of the previous meeting legal, such as giving the committee of eleven full power to make all contracts and arrange all details, to receive and pay out moneys, etc. It was also voted to continue to pay pew-taxes, as usual, on the same basis as heretofore, in order to meet current expenses. All the motions passed by a unanimous vote.

A report was made in regard to the insurance, and it was stated that the insurance companies had acted very generously in the matter, having made a settlement by paying over \$55,350, the total of the insurance on building and contents having been \$54,700. No fault can be found with their action in this respect, and after settling up the debt on the church, the committee will have a clear \$50,000 of insurance money. The subscriptions made so far will increase the sum to over \$100,000. It is hoped to have on hand a fund of \$150,000 for the new church.

At the Sunday school session, last Sunday, Superintendent Cobb announced that he would furnish to each scholar a mite box, in which to keep contributions for the church fund. He hoped they would each strive to make their contributions as large as possible, and the boxes would give the children a chance to join in the work.

Sunday morning in Eliot Hall there was a large audience present, and Rev. Dr. Calkins preached an excellent sermon on the building of the spiritual house. He said one must be sure that the foundations were good, that each stone was in place, perfect in character, and such as would tend to make an harmonious whole. The perfect spiritual character was made up of many parts, all fitting into each other.

At the Sunday afternoon service in Chaney church, Rev. Mr. Hornbrook occupied a seat on the platform and assisted in the services. The subject of Dr. Calkins' sermon was "We are redeemed not by corruptible things as silver and gold, but by the precious blood of Christ." There was a large attendance of both Eliot and Chaney church people. Mr. Cobb presided at the organ, and the singing was furnished by twelve members of the Eliot choir, Mrs. Hibbard rendering a fine solo.

Mr. Cobb will add to the choir new members from the Young People's choir, and also a number of his pupils, so that the musical portion of the services will be especially attractive in the future.

Last Friday evening, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of New York was present at the prayer meeting in Eliot Lower Hall, and made a very practical address. He advised the church to build with especial reference to the common people; if not, they would build away from Christ. He came to the common people and they listened to him gladly, and we must bring our church services to them, and make them feel that they are wanted and welcome.

The Sunday evening young people's meetings are largely attended, and an added interest is manifested. The young church members are doing their part to help forward the church work at this time.

The West Newton Lyceum.

A large crowd of ladies and children, with a fair sprinkling of men paid their five cents at the door of the City Hall Monday night, and listened to the proceedings of the West Newton Lyceum. The exercises consisted of piano duets by Misses Phillips and Brush, which were heartily applauded, an encore being demanded on their second appearance; a lecture on spelling reform by Mr. Joseph Allen of Medfield, and a rather uninteresting debate on the dangers to our free institutions of the increasing population of our cities.

Mr. Allen's paper was a very earnest and eloquent plea for reform in spelling, and he introduced it with a story of Mark Twain's about his surprise that the children in France could speak French so well. Mr. Allen said that in Germany Mr. Twain would have been much more surprised at the ease with which the children learn to spell. Classes in spelling are unknown, as each letter has a definite sound. This is great contrast to our absurd and unsystematic alphabet, where the letter a, for instance, is pronounced in 34 different ways. Mr. Allen then read the opinions of Max Mueller, Gladstone, Horace Mann, Prof. Marsh and Prof. Harris of the Concord School of Philosophy, in regard to the unsystematic, unsystematic, unmethodical and monstrous spelling of English words, and the hours wasted in learning to spell. He then described the formation of the Spelling Reform association in 1876, and spoke of the importance of spelling reform. Now it takes six months for a child to learn the names of the 26 letters in our alphabet, and the most important branch taught in schools is reading. A knowledge of this is necessary before a man can vote, and the primary department is made the most important part of our schools. Three-fourths of the pupils in our schools are in the primary department, and half of the pupils never go beyond this. For this reason teachers should favor spelling reform, and the reformed alphabet should be taught. Farmers use mowing machines in place of scythes, and everywhere labor-saving inventions are being adopted, save in our schools, where the unwieldy and old-fashioned methods are still pursued. The present method of teaching reading is absurd, and causes the pupils to waste a large portion of the time they spend in schools. Newton schools have a high reputation and the members of the school board are exceptionally gifted men, but in this respect the schools here are behind the times. The American Philological Association have deemed the matter of so much importance that they have approved the five rules proposed by the Spelling Reformers, which are:

1st. Omit a when it is silent, in such word as head.
2d. Omit final e after a consonant, as in hay and give.
3d. Write f for ph in such words as fantom.
4th. When a word ends in a double letter, omit the last one, as shal, wil, etc.
5th. Change ed to t when it has the sound of t, as in lasht, dasht, etc.

When we consider the high authority which has approved these rules, school boards ought not to ignore them as they do. Teaching in this country is still at the a, b, c stage of development, and the conservatism of teachers and school boards prevents any progress. If the members of school boards and superintendents of schools were required to teach a class of children to read one year, the success of the reform would be assured, as they would then understand the difficulties of the present methods. The need of reform is especially great at present, when universal suffrage is imminent, and the prospect that many more illiterate voters will be added to the present large number, should women be allowed to vote. It is a melancholy fact that the number of illiterate persons among women is one-half more than the proportion of illiteracy among men. Here is a great field for Women Educational clubs, and they could not do better than to teach the unfortunate members of their sex to read. The speaker paid a high compliment to the work of Prof. Dewey of Columbia college, and said that if the reform work was taken hold of in earnest, it could not fail to be successful. The craze for spelling matches of a few years ago reminded him of a story about a certain man who amused a king by showing him how well he could shoot peas through a gunlet hole. The king was so pleased that he gave the man a bushel of peas. In the spelling matches the winner was often given a dictionary, a gift about on a par with the peas, the one exercise being about as useful as the other. Mr. Allen closed by referring to the thousands of children who must work as soon as they are able, and whose school days were few. Anything should be welcomed which would enable these children to make the best use of their narrow educational advantages. The paper was received with the applause it merited.

The debate was upon the question: Resolved, That the tendency to concentrate population in our large cities is dangerous to our free institutions. Mr. E. P. Bond spoke of the enormous increase in the population of our large cities within the past few decades, the great scandals connected with the city governments of Boston, New York, Chicago and nearly every large city in the country, all of which came from their increase of population, and the grasping of power in the hands of a few politicians. Mr. Bond confined his arguments to the question, which could hardly be said of the most of the disputants who followed, as they wandered off into a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of farm life, the depopulation of the hill towns of New England, and other side tracks which led them far away from the subject.

Mr. W. E. Plummer spoke on the negative and glorified the cities, their luxuries, social and educational advantages, in comparison with such back towns as Weston or Andover, where bath-tubs were unknown. There was less fraud and danger in a large city, he said, than in a country town, the government was more carefully looked after, and the boasted excellencies of the town meeting were not nearly as great as they were represented to be.

Remarks were also made by Mr. Asahel Wheeler, Mr. Morton, Mr. Sheldon, Mr. Spinney, Mr. Houghton, Mr. F. A. Mulligan, Mr. F. M. Dutch and others.

The Hospital reports are given to the printers and will appear shortly. They contain many statements which will greatly encourage those interested in the success of the hospital.

The G. A. R. Carnival.

The Electric Light company have generously consented to light Eliot Hall by electricity during the G. A. R. carnival, as the following correspondence shows:

NEWTONVILLE, Jan. 27th, 1887.

Mr. A. F. Upton:

My Dear Sir:—The question was asked me this morning, by Mr. Henry E. Cobb, who is to be chief marshal of our G. A. R. carnival, whether the Electric Light company would not like to light up Eliot Hall during the fair with some of their lights for exhibition purposes. I told him I would see you about it. If you think favorably of the idea, please inform me, so arrangements can be made. Yours very truly,

(Signed) S. A. RANLETT.

NEWTONVILLE, Mass.

Major S. A. Ranlett:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 27th was duly received, and in reply I would say that I have had the subject of lighting Eliot Hall with electric lights during the G. A. R. fair brought before the executive committee of the Newton Electric Light and Power company. They have unanimously agreed to grant your application, provided you pay the expense of hanging lamps and running wires. Very truly yours,

A. F. UPTON.

The several ward committees of ladies of the Grand Army Carnival will hold a general meeting at the headquarters of the post, Central Block, Newtonville, Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

A. F. UPTON.

The fire department committee have finally decided to put up a bell and striker on Armory Hall, to sound the fire alarm for this section, the tower of the building to be strengthened and four posts put up on the tower, with a simple roof overhead. The committee have held several meetings to discuss the matter, and have decided that this is the best course. There were several objections to the Eliot Hall tower; it was thought that the heavy brick arches which must be left would muffle the bell so that the sound would not be heard to a great distance. Mr. Bacon offered to give the use of the tower, on condition that a clock should also be put up in the tower, as the residents in this part of the city miss the Eliot church clock so much. The committee did not have money for the clock, and although the sum needed would have been gladly subscribed by citizens, they decided that it was undesirable to have the fire alarm connected with a clock, as the alarms are less apt to attract attention. Mr. Bacon was so anxious to have the clock put up, that without it he suggested that he would expect rent for the use of the tower.

The committee having decided upon Armory Hall tower, Alderman Hollis ordered the bell from Blake & Co. of Boston, and it is not to exceed 2,000 pounds in weight. It will be ready in about eight days, as it takes that time to cast it. The cost will be about \$400. The striker has also been ordered, and will cost \$60. It is expected that the bell will be put up and in use inside of three weeks.

The Newtonville Fire-Bug.

The record of Freeman E. Baker, arrested for setting fire to several barns in Newtonville, has finally been unravelled, through the persistence of Sergeant Davis. After following a number of clues that led to nothing, he discovered one that led to the state prison, and found a photograph of one Edwin F. Baker, who was sent there from Lynn in 1878 for setting fire to a house. He served five years, saving a year of his time for good behavior. A copy of the photograph was shown to several Newtonville men, who immediately recognized it as a picture of Freeman E. Baker. To make assurance doubly sure, Lieutenant Burdill of the Lynn police force went to Cambridge and identified Baker as the Lynn fire-bug. His crime was a motiveless one, as he set fire to a house for no other reason than that he saw a girl go in whom he did not know. The occupants barely escaped with their lives. Baker is now thought to have set the fires in Upper Falls, and a great deal of credit is due to the Newton police for their skill in tracking him. His trial is set down for the 15th.

MARRIED.

At Boston, Jan. 27, by Rev. James McAvoy, Edward H. Buglet, to Harriet A. Devine, both of Newton.

At Boston, Dec. 10, 1886, by Rev. R. L. Greene, Arthur L. Davis of Boston, to Minnie Woodward of Newton.

At Nonantum, Jan. 30, Mrs. Julia Farrell, aged 63 years.

At Nonantum, Jan. 29, Daniel Thompson, aged 56 years.

DIED.

At Newtonville, Jan. 28, Miss Abby E. Chandler, aged 42 years, 11 months.

At Newtonville, Jan. 29, William F. Davenport, aged 54 years, 3 months.

At Nonantum, Jan. 29, Mrs. Julia Farrell, aged 63 years.

At Nonantum, Jan. 29, Daniel Thompson, aged 56 years.

LOST.—Jan. 8, a Maltese cat, had a red tape on neck and answers to the name of To To. Who ever will return or give information will be suitably rewarded by addressing P. O. Box 316, Newton.

WANTED.—An agent, male or female, in Newton to aid in getting up a school, to give out work to ladies to be done at their homes. Good wages. Pay weekly. Goods delivered free. No canvassing. Steady employment. Address George Warren, Newton. 17

LESSONS IN COOKERY.—Miss Barnes proposes to give a course of demonstration lectures on Cookery in Newton. If sufficient encouragement is received, the ladies wishing to join such a class, will please leave their names at the office of the GRAPHIC. Season tickets for twelve lessons, \$4.00.

FOR SALE.—A kind horse suitable for family or business use. Safe for lady to drive. Can be used either single or double. Color chestnut, weight 1050. Apply to L. A. Hall, Waltham street, West Newton.

IN INSOLVENCY.

MESSINGER'S NOTICE.

MIDDLESEX, SS.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Phillip Murphy, late of Newton, in said county, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purport

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. West has begun to build four houses on Harvard street.

—Master Eddie Fay of Court street has the scarlet fever.

—Mrs. Manning C. Davy is visiting in Springfield, Mass., for a couple of weeks.

—The Rev. R. A. White will preach as usual next Sunday morning.

—Mr. Frank Tainter fell at his place of business a day or two since and broke his nose.

—Dennis P. O'Sullivan has begun the building of several dwelling houses on Clarendon street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Byers are making a short trip, taking in Washington, New York, and other interesting centers.

—Miss Abby Chandler, who has been ill for some time, died at the home of Mr. Loomis, Thursday night at midnight, Jan. 27.

—Mrs. Fred Tainter of Highland avenue, with her mother and sister—Mrs. Cook and Mrs. States—left Wednesday on the Raymond excursion for California.

—The sociable given by the ladies of the Methodist church was held Thursday evening at the residence of Mrs. D. S. Simpson on Newtonville avenue.

—A very enjoyable Sheet and Pillow Case masquerade was indulged in by a good number of High School pupils on Thursday evening, in Cycle Hall.

—Mr. Fred D. Youngs met with an unfortunate accident the early part of the week; he fell on a slippery sidewalk, striking on his face, and the result is a very sad colored eye.

—Friends of Mr. Morgan J. Rhées, the artist, formerly of this ward, have been greatly interested in his fine portrait of ex-Gov. Rice, which has been on exhibition at Doll & Richards, Boston, this week.

—Mrs. Williams' drug store is the first to have the electric light in Newtonville. The incandescent light was put in on Wednesday, and lighted in the evening. It is without doubt the best of all lights.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chaloner have closed their house for a few weeks, and are boarding in Chelsea, which is much more convenient to Mr. Chaloner's business.

—Miss Katharine Hooper entertains her young friends this (Friday) afternoon at her home on Allston street. A most enjoyable merry-making will surely be the result.

—The Woman's Guild met at Mrs. H. N. Milliken's, on Russell court, last Tuesday, at 3 p.m. "Legislation for Women" was the subject discussed upon by Mr. F. Thompson of Worcester, who proved an interesting speaker.

—Mr. George W. Morse has been heard from this week—an antelope which he shot out on the western plains arriving here by express. Many of his friends had the pleasure of eating antelope steaks, and found them very fine. Mr. Morse is expected home about the 16th.

—The meeting of the Goddard Literary Union on Tuesday evening was a failure—as only about twenty members were present. No business was done, and the meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday, Feb. 8, when a full meeting is hoped for, to elect officers for the coming year.

—There will be a musical entertainment given by the young people of the Congregational church on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15. It will consist of two Kinder Symphonies, conducted by W. H. Way of Boston, and other musical attractions. Tickets 35 cents, to be found at Gaudet's drug store, and of the committee.

—The entertainment given by the children in the Swedenborgian parlors last week, consisting of nursery rhymes by the little ones, was thoroughly enjoyed by all. It will be repeated next Tuesday evening in the same place, beginning at 7:30 p.m. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged this time.

—Mr. A. W. Carter, who expected to have sailed last week for New York, has been detained because of the strikes which prevented the steamer from sailing. However, expecting to sail Thursday, Mr. Carter left Boston Wednesday night for New York.

—The annual meeting of The Goddard Literary Union adjourned from last Tuesday eve, will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 8th, at 7:45. It is urgently requested that there be a full attendance to elect officers for the coming year. A program will be arranged for the evening.

—Mr. W. F. Davenport died suddenly at his residence, last Saturday, having been ill for about ten days. The funeral was held on Tuesday, Rev. Messrs. Worcester and Hunter officiating. The interment took place at Mount Auburn. The afflicted family have the sympathy of many friends.

—Miss A. M. Beecher of Newton lectured before the Ladies' Physiological Institute, in Boston, last week. Her object was to urge upon women the duty of engaging, so far as may be, in the work of the world. "Woman," said she, "is the conundrum of the age,"—a sentiment which seemed to be in accordance with the views of her hearers. The solution of the conundrum lay in the earnest work of woman to utilize for the good of humanity whatever powers have been bestowed upon her, and to enter the field of useful industry boldly in competition with man.

—The Young Men's Literary and Debating society held its first literary meeting last Tuesday evening, when the following program was rendered: Wm. A. Foster, reading; T. G. Adams, recitation; Fred. D. Youngs, song; Herbert M. Chase, declamation; W. B. Green, recitation. The selection of the names of the states to be represented by the members of the society, was decided by drawing from a box slips of paper containing the name of each state in the union. At the next meeting the organization of the house of representatives takes place.

—The entertainment given by the Nashville Students in the Universalist vestry, last week Thursday evening, was a most enjoyable one. The programming, though long, did not grow tiresome, and was thoroughly characteristic of negro plantation songs. Fred Cary and Geo. Waller were irrepressible, and Miss Cornelia Hawkins' voice was particularly musical and good, especially in the ballad of the "Swanee River." Geo. Waller's basso profundo was a solid back ground for the part songs and Fred Cary in "De King cried Daniel" was very expressive, and gave a spice and snap to the music, which was

refreshing. The audience was large and enthusiastic, recalling the singers many times.

—A musical and literary entertainment, under the auspices of the ladies' committee of ward 2 on the G. A. R. carnival, will be given in the Universalist church vestry, Newtonville, Monday evening, February 7. The following named artists will take part: Miss Edith Estelle Torrey and Miss Florence Holmes, Cambridge, Miss Sadie Holmes, Salem, Miss Gertrude Cook, Miss Annie Pease, Mr. T. E. Stutson, Mr. T. H. Hall, Boston, and Mr. A. B. Allison.

—The evening services in the Universalist church will be resumed next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock with a vesper service. The choir will be assisted on that occasion by the Amphion male quartette of Boston. The following is the program of music to be given: "Softly Fades the Twilight Ray," Havens; "The Lord is my Shepherd," choir; "Broad Heavenly Dwelling," Male Quartette, Schubert; "The Sacred Banner," choir, Anon; "Protect us Through the Coming Night," Male Quartette, Cushman.

—The reception given to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. R. A. White in the Universalist church rooms last evening, was one of the pleasantest affairs that has been given in Newtonville for some time. The couple stood under a canopy of smilax and carnations, and received the congratulations of all. They were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kimball and Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Ross. There were about 250 present. The gentlemen were as a rule in full dress, and the ladies in quiet costumes of dark silk or velvet. The Germania orchestra occupied the platform, which was draped gracefully at the back with lace curtains, and made attractive on the outer edge by pot plants of exotics and cut flowers, from which bower they dispensed sweet music throughout the evening. Upon the piano was a very handsome basket of flowers. The ladies' parlor was given to the refreshments. A large number did credit to Mr. Lee's most excellent ices and coffee. The floor committee were Messrs. C. B. Fillebrown, J. W. Stover, H. V. Plakham and H. B. Parker. In the course of the evening Mr. White was presented with a purse of \$150 from the society. The affair was delightfully free from formality, and it was very pleasant to see among the guests present, Rev. Mr. Holway and wife. Regrets were received from Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Prof. Leonard and others, who were unable to be present. The good wishes of all are extended to the Rev. R. A. White and his gracious and attractive wife.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. J. H. Nickerson is having his clothing store newly frescoed, and other improvements made.

—Mr. Lawrence Bond has returned from his two weeks' pleasure trip to Washington, Philadelphia and vicinity.

—Mr. T. A. Fleu expects to take possession of his new house on Putnam street about the first of March.

—The West Newton Tobboggan Club have decided to build a chute on Putnam street, where there is a fine opportunity for the sport.

—Representative E. W. Wood read a paper on fruit as a farm product at the meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, Feb. 8, when a full meeting is hoped for, to elect officers for the coming year.

—We are happy to learn that Mr. A. H. Glover, formerly a resident of West Newton, who has been reported as dangerously ill, is considered better, and hopes of his recovery are entertained.

—The performance of the operetta of "The Grasshopper," which was announced to be repeated in West Newton, is deferred, and will be given by the same chorus at Arlington Heights, Tuesday evening, Feb. 8, in the Town Hall, for the benefit of the Methodist Church. The party will be conveyed in barges, a supper will be tendered them, and an enjoyable time to all participants will be had.

—Cashier Parker of the First National bank of West Newton has been compelled, much to his regret, to tender his resignation. He was appointed by his uncle, Mr. Carson, a well-known New York millionaire who died a few days ago, as administrator of his estate, and the interests are so many that it will take up all of his time for a year at least. He will remain, however, until his successor is appointed, and everything is in good working order, and it is understood that a gentleman of experience in the banking business has already been engaged. The directors and officers part from Mr. Parker with regret, as he has made himself very efficient and popular during his stay here.

—The Unitarian parish had a meeting Tuesday evening to confer in regard to a 24-foot passage-way from Washington to Davis streets, and between the church property and Deacon Stone's estate. This strip was never sold, but was in the deed of the land sold by Dr. Warren, father of Prof. S. E. Warren of Newton. The Davis street side is fenced in, and it is said that the strip will revert to the heirs of Dr. Warren if the roadway is not opened and used before next April, when the twenty years expire. A committee was appointed to see if Mr. Warren would not waive any rights he may have, and to report the legal status of the questions involved, at another meeting to be held next week. The roadway is used by Dr. Stone and the church, and is a great convenience to them.

—The Women's Educational club met last Friday with a large attendance, and Miss Sophia Townsend of Boston gave a very graphic picture of the Greek drama, she placed her hearers in an oval Greek theatre, in the fifth century B. C., and in a very clear and vivid manner pictured to them the stage and its appointments, the chorus, the manner the seats were arranged, and the audience assembled. Among them was, doubtless, the celebrated sculptor Phidias, Pericles, and also a scruffy personage who afterwards was better known as Socrates. Apart, in the space reserved for women, was Aspasia and other women. The play was by Aeschylus, the first of the Greek tragedians. She described the Orestea, the only trilogy extant, composed of Agamemnon, the Choephoroi, and the Eumenides, giving an especially full account of the first of these. Her descriptions were so vivid as to bring the scene immediately before her hearers. She then spoke of the progress made by the Greek drama, of the successors of Aeschylus in tragedy, Sophocles and Euripides, the leaders of the Greek dramatists, and also of Aristophanes, the great writer of comedies. It was one of the finest lectures yet given before the club, and those present enjoyed it heartily and gave Miss Townsend many compliments at the close. At the next meeting, papers will be read

on "Our State and City Charities"—Mrs. Chas. Davis discussing the first, and Miss Boyden of the Pomroy Home the second.

—Mrs. Woodman, mother of Mrs. Dr. Haynes, who has been seriously ill for some time, is slowly improving, and her permanent recovery is now confidently expected.

—Dr. Increase N. Tarbox attended the annual meeting of the Yale alumni, in Boston, on Wednesday. He read an original poem on the President Dwight.

—There will be a special preaching and baptismal service at the Baptist church Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The public is invited.

—The Directors of the First National Bank and Messrs. B. P. Houghton and J. Upham Smith, have petitioned the legislature for a charter for a Savings Bank, to be started in this ward. Such a bank would be a great convenience here.

—Mr. George J. Bolshonser has bought out Mr. Wood's interest in the firm of C. T. Wood & Co., and will hereafter carry on the business. The firm has built up a large business here by their liberal advertising, and selling the best goods at low prices. See advertisement in another column.

—The second anniversary of the West Newton Chess Club was celebrated at the residence of Severance Burrage, Thursday evening, Feb. 3. All the active and honorary members were present, with the exception of Horace Fuller. Mr. Alden, of the Boston Chess Club, had kindly consented to be a guest of the occasion, and he played all the members simultaneously.

The playing commenced at 7:35, and continued without interruption until a few minutes past 9, when the company adjourned to the dining room, where refreshments were served. In about half an hour the players returned to their games, and almost the first word spoken was "checkmate," by Mr. Alden, at Burrage's table. A quarter of a minute later, Lovett followed Burrage's example. At 10:16, Newhall had to give up, and during the handshaking on this defeat, what was the surprise of the club to hear the word "checkmate" from Green. The club had tried very hard last year to beat Mr. Alden, but had to give it up, but now one of the members had beaten him, and it is unnecessary to say that the club heartily applauded the victory. At 11:15 there is another victory for the club. Mr. Alden has resigned from Bliss' game. The fellows had expected that Bliss might make Mr. Alden work hard, but scarcely expected that he would beat him. Five minutes later, Mr. Alden checkmated Pierce, and at 11:40 Ames was beaten, and Reed thought best to resign. At 11:45 the club adjourned, all feeling greatly satisfied with the success of their second anniversary, having made two victories over Mr. Alden, showing a decided improvement on last year.

AUBURNDALE.

—Mr. Geo. Mann has sold his grocery business to Armstrong & Co.

—Miss Mary Latta of Newton is teaching as a substitute at the Williams school.

—The sociable of the Congregational church took place in the chapel on Thursday evening.

—Mrs. Lincoln gave the marketing lesson on Monday morning. Next Monday the subject will be apple pie, pea soup, oatmeal gruel, beef tea.

—Mr. Wm. E. Alden of this village is quite a remarkable chess player. Some time ago he was invited to a meeting of a club of eight young chess players in West Newton. He found on his arrival eight chess boards prepared, and that he was to play eight games at once, which he did and won them all. On Wednesday of this week he was invited to a similar trial at the house of Mr. Reed in West Newton. We shall be glad to record the result.

—Mr. Hall of South Boston played the organ at the Methodist church on Sunday. There was a good attendance at the praise service, when the quartette rendered an excellent program with their usual excellence. A Salutaris of Panofka, sang by Miss Fish, a duet by Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, "The Night is Far Spent," and the Festival Te Deum of Dudley Buck, were perhaps the most noticeable numbers. Rev. Mr. Newhall gave a very short and most suitable address on the duty of carrying into our daily life the spirit which the harmonies of Sunday evening naturally suggest.

NONANTUM.

—The meat market on California street will be ready for occupancy in about a week.

—Daniel Thompson, carpenter at the Nonantum mills, died at his home on Bridge street, Saturday last of cancer in the stomach.

—Mrs. Wm. Farrell, Chapel street, died last Sunday morning after a lingering sickness of several years.

—A temperance concert was held at the North Church, Sunday evening under the auspices of Mr. Fornall, Superintendent Dr. Woodward of Watertown delivered an interesting address.

—The measles have been going the rounds here, several of the boarders at the Parker house having been down with them.

—It is reported that the Etna Dramatic club, under the management of Mr. Daniel Thompson, engaged the Atheneum for a special of meeting.

—Thos. Moore and Thos. Weldon of this village recently addressed a public temperance meeting in Lowell, Mass. It is pleasing to know that we have such earnest workers for the cause in our midst as there is work enough to do here.

—The young ladies' entertainment at the North church last Friday evening was a grand success, both as a musical treat and financially; over \$75 being cleared, which has been used to pay for putting wire screens over all the windows of the church. The young ladies have exhibited their devotion to the little church in a remarkable manner, and as Pastor Lamb remarked last Sunday they have thrown their love entirely round the building. The entertainment was high-toned and good, every part being taken by the young ladies. The cornet-piano solo by Miss Monroe was something new. The readings by Mrs. Russell were excellent, while the children under the direction of Miss Hambleton was done well. Miss Jewett also sang very pleasantly. Mrs. Lamb acted as mistress of ceremonies; Misses Pickens, Fletcher, and Eddie Green, as ushers; Miss Haussou and Parkin, cashiers; Miss E. Butterfield and Miss Jones, ticket takers. Thanks are given to all who contributed toward making it a success.

The Hospital Benefit.

Large and well pleased audiences gathered at the City Hall, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, to witness the production of Robertson's comedy, "Home," by prominent amateurs. All parts of Newton were represented, and the work of dispensing of tickets was evidently well done by the ladies who had the matter in charge.

and the Hospital will have a substantial increase to its funds. The rather bare and unattractive City Hall was transformed into a very pretty little theatre, with raised seats, a drop curtain, foot lights and all the accessories. The stage was artistically and prettily dressed, to represent a parlor, and the furnishings were so abundant as to test the agility of the actors in avoiding collisions. The parts were charmingly taken, and the audience often manifested their pleasure by hearty applause. There was some nice shading of character in the representations, and considerable dramatic ability was displayed. One excellence, seldom found in an amateur performance, was in the distinct and clear enunciation of the text, so that those in the rear of the hall could hear without effort; and the ease and grace of the performers added to the pleasure of the audience.

One feature of the occasion was that most of the audience was in full dress, the ladies appearing without the much abused high bonnets, so that the hall presented a most attractive appearance.

Both evenings the performance was over in time for the audience to take the 10 o'clock train. On the first evening the High School Orchestra furnished the music, under the leadership of John C. Cole, and the second evening the Cecilia Orchestra gave the musical part of the entertainment.

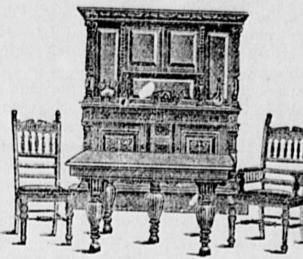
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The beautiful new styles just set up in our salesrooms combine elegance, convenience, and durability, with very low prices for first-class work.

—MR. H. A. INMAN,—
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IS SALESMAN WITH US, AND WOULD BE PLEASED TO GIVE ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO ANY ORDERS FROM HIS NEWTON FRIENDS.

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Manufacturers,
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Take this method of informing my friends and residents of Newton, that should they want anything in

FURNITURE and DRAPERYES

I shall be pleased to have them call on me at
Messrs. John B. Souther & Co.'s,
7 &

ON HELEN'S CHEEK.

BY LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY.

On Helen's cheek was once a glow,
An arc of dreamland glimpsed below,
A silver-purple, peachy beauty
In tidal swaying to and fro.
O flush of youth! outswelling
The buttery's Arabian wing!
The very argosies of morning,
Bear not from heaven so rich a thing.
On Helen's cheek a spring tide day,
Fragile and wonderful it lay;
From Helen's cheek these twenty summers
Child lips have kissed the bloom away.
Nay, Time! record it not so fast,
The reign of roses overpast.
All victor-pomp of theirs encircle
A loyal woman to the last.
So true of speech, of soul so free,
Of such a mellowed blood is she,
That girlhood's vision, lone evanished,
Leaves never to a memory.
No loss in her Love's self desiries!
Up-trotting to adoring eyes,
The sweet mingling of youth and beauty
On Helen's cheek forever lies.
BOSTON, MASS. —*The Independent.*

A FALL UP-STAIRS.

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

As we returned from New York to New-
port after Nelly's wedding, her various
aunts found a sequestered spot on the
steamboat deck, where they could talk
over the event and the prospects. They
were compelled to admit that all had gone
off beautifully, and that the young English
bride-groom was positively a very fine fel-
low; as handsome, indeed, as the men de-
picted in Punch by Du Maurier, an artist
who has, it must be owned, created a type
out of his own mind, and constructed
youths and maidens of Greek beauty out of
an uncommonly plain race and generation.
But Captain Fortescue at least did his best
to justify the artist's theory of the modern
Englishman; and, what was of yet more
importance, he was obviously very much in
love with Nelly. "And, after all," said the
loyal and ever-enthusiastic Aunt Emily,
"there is about Englishmen something that
suggests a certain faithfulness, a certain—
don't you think so?" Whether this good-
looking youth could secure equal constan-
cy from the gay little New York butterfly
whom he had married, the motherless girl
who had been with some difficulty kept in
the traces of safe decorum by the half-dozen
aunts who wrote her weekly letters of con-
tradic-tory advice from as many different
Atlantic cities—this was a problem hard to
solve.

"For my part," went on Aunt Emily, "I
do not object to Nelly's having made a for-
eign marriage, inasmuch as she has kept
within her own station. She is in the best
set here, and, of course, she can only be in
the best abroad, by marrying a man who is
at least connected with the nobility. That
is what American girls should always do.
Besides, there is a good deal in a mere
name. Must it not enoble a woman's thoughts
to feel that she is the wife of Captain,
the Honorable, Charles Auberon Fortes-
cue?"

"Humph!" said Aunt Jane. "What
good will all these fine names do for a girl
like Nelly? She will make him pick up her
gloves twenty times a day, all the same,
and call him Charley."

"But she will learn dignity," exclaimed
Aunt Emily, "among such beautiful in-
fluences! Think! He is heir by only one re-
move to the earldom of Walchester. Let
his young uncle only die unmarried—and
that is what people always do under such
circumstances, in novels—and Nelly will be
a countess. How noble, how elevating that
thought is! Such an opportunity to do good."

"Fancy Nelly doing good!" interposed
Aunt Jane.

"Then the companionship of the highest
in the land!" went on Aunt Emily, un-
pityingly. "There is certainly room for it,
when one considers who those founders
were. I observe the lady to whom the
house of Walchester owes its origin, was—

"It makes no difference," interrupted
Aunt Emily. "Noblesse oblige, all the same.
They forgot all about their ancestors."

"Then how are they ennobled by remem-
bering them?" put in Aunt Jane. "Excuse
me Emily. I did not mean to wound your
loyal heart. Please do not look at me in
that tone of voice!"

"The real question is," said Aunt Rose,
who had hitherto held her tongue, "whether
that young captain has strength of char-
acter enough to hold in Nelly with the force
of a hundred chain cables. If not, they are
both very much to be pitied."

It was Aunt Rose to whom we looked, af-
ter all, as the patrician member of the
family. Her husband had been minister of
the United States at two important
European courts; and she kept at sixty the
same peachy complexion, the same piquant
little golden curls, the same infantine ex-
pression, the same rounded figure, which
had made her charming at twenty. She
seemed to dwell forever in a forest group
by Watteau, except that a mere figure on
the canvas had no treasury of delightful
reminiscences to unlock. No trunk of old
laces and brocades could open with such
a fragrance as the most commonplace
chapter of Aunt Rose's memories. It took
one instantly into the regions of romance
to get her launched upon the days when
she was a favored pet of Mme. Recamier,
and helped her receive *ses étrangers*, and
had the right to enter her boudoir at all
hours except when a large pair of wooden
sabots outside the door announced that old
Chateaubriand was having audience within.
The remarkable thing was that, after all
this experience, Aunt Rose was the strongest
republican in the family.

"O Aunt Rose!" said one of the young
girls on the present occasion, "if there is
anything I could possibly dislike to hear
you tell about, it is the English aristocracy.
You never speak well of them, and it is
very unfair. You are really false to your
order; for they are your order."

"My dear," said Aunt Rose, "I do not
wish to be foolish and talk about *ces bêtes*
de rois, like the old lady-in-waiting, whom
Mrs. Jameson quotes somewhere. I do not
even wish to emulate Horace Walpole's
coachman who had driven the maids-of-
honor all his life, and left his savings to his

son, on condition that he should never
marry a maid-of-honor. As for Nelly,
there is no great harm in her; but you know
as well as I the material of which she is
made. She is perfectly sure to take the
color of her associates, and there is no
school on earth more utterly destructive
to just the person that she happens to be
than the one to which we have sent her.
Isn't it growing rather chilly?"

We all agreed that we felt a little chill in
the air, just then, and went inside.

III.

A year or two from that time, I found
myself in London, and called on Nelly. I
was received in a little boudoir with the
spoil of half a dozen Oriental races on the
floor and the walls; and she came toward
me in one of those charming French morn-
ing-dresses which had always ravished New
York and were yet more bewitching in Lon-
don. I felt anew the charm of her Ameri-
can brightness of eyes, her American
slenderness of hands and feet; her figure
had gained nothing of English luxuriance; it
was almost too fragile. She was the
same gay, joyous, rattling creature who
had left us; but she looked ill, and had
dark circles beneath her eyes. Indeed I had
already called in vain to see her, several
times; for, as she wrote me finally, she had
to spend about every third week at Bright-
on, to recruit during the exhausting life of
the London season. Now that we had at
last met, she was as cordial and frank as
ever, was eager in her inquiries about
every one at home, although it was to be
observed that she sometimes asked the
same question twice over, and rarely paid
much attention to the answers.

"Where is Captain Fortescue?" I said at
last.

"Oh! Charley will be in presently, I dare
say," she carelessly answered.

"Is he on permanent duty?" I asked.

"Oh! dear, no!" she exclaimed. "I made
him sell out, long ago."

"Isn't that a pity?" I replied. "His
military title became him well."

"He keeps it all the same," she said; and
his club membership. Charley would be
quite lost without his club."

"Is he there a good deal?" I asked polit-
ely.

"Oh! yes," she said. "He gets home
about when I do."

"When you do?" I vaguely answered.

"Of course," she replied. "The fact is,"

she added, "Charley is quite bored with
society and fights shy of it. Indeed, married
men do not go out much here, unless they
are regular flirts, you know; and I don't
think Charley would ever be that, he is so
very fond of me. So he sees me off to my
parties—and he likes to see me well dressed,
I'll do him that justice—and then he goes to
his club, and we get home about the same
time."

"What time, for instance?" asked her
curious American visitor.

"Oh! any time. There are generally sev-
eral parties before the ball; well, two or
three or four o'clock in the morning. Yes,
I call it a very, very nice arrangement."

"No doubt," I said, rather amazed by
this picture of wedded happiness in Lon-
don.

Then, you know," she continued, "they
wished Charley to stand for aborough in
the liberal interest; and that of course I
couldn't endure."

"Of course not!" I assented submissively.

"You know," she said, "that American
girls married in London have to be conserva-
tive in politics; it's their only chance.

You can't be American and liberal too;

that would be too much. Besides, it's the
only means by which we can do what we
please in other ways. Such a lot of beastly
old formalities. I see you wince a little at
my vigorous English expletives, but you'll
soon get used to them. After all, there's a
great deal that is vexatious, cer-
tainly. It isn't the Prince of Wales I object
to, you know; he is lovely, and so is the
Princess, though I call her stupid. But I
do think it is ridiculous that the Queen
should never open a door for herself, nor
address a letter. And such airs as she
takes! The other day we went to the Na-
tional Gallery; and presently we were told
that every room was to be cleared of visi-
tors, and we were all hustled out upon the
stairway, because Her Majesty was at the
other end of the building, and wasn't com-
ing to our end at all. We stood there
squeezed in the hall; and at last I couldn't
stand it and I made such noise, with a
few men to help me, that they were glad to
let us into one small room. Her Majesty,
indeed! I can't quite forget that I'm
American born."

"Then your husband is liberal in poli-
ties," I said.

"Oh! I dare say," she said indifferently.

"At any rate, there's aborough where he
thinks he might get in; and there are a lot of
skilled mechanics there, and he thinks,

I suppose, that a bit of Republican talk
might go down; but I don't encourage it.

I say it would be a fine thing, a hundred
years hence, when Charley's in his
little grave, to have been a pioneer repub-
lican in England; but where's the good of
losing all the pleasures of life in the mean
time? I don't want to be dropped from
society just for a fad of Charley's; would
you?"

After a time, the handsome young cap-
tain came in and greeted me with English
cordiality, which is to the American article
as the left hand is to the right, while con-
tinental cordiality requires both hands.

He seemed to admire his little wife as
much as ever, and fatched and carried as
adoringly. He went for her fan and for a
glass of wine, laughed heartily at all her
gay sallies, and when he finally walked
with me in the direction of the Junior
United Service Club, he assured me that
she was a great favorite with all his family.

To be sure, he admitted, his mother had
wished, on her first arrival, to give her a
few hints as to English ways, but he had
stopped it with the information that if he
had wished to marry a typical British mat-
ron it would have been easy, but that he
preferred to have his young American wife
left precisely as she was.

As we walked out to a few young swells,
mounted or in dog carts, who were, as he
said, great chums of theirs; and presently,
a pale youth, a little older than himself,
who was, he said, his uncle, and likely to
come into the earldom. The utterly insignif-
icant appearance of this nobleman
afforded a type of the high-born English-
man that is really more abundant, in spite
of Punch and the novelists, than a com-
manding presence like that of his nephew,
the captain.

III.

Crossing from England to the continent,
a week or two later, I found myself invit-
ed to share the rooms of an old friend who
had been, for many years, the Paris cor-
respondent of a New York newspaper.
The city had changed so much since my
last visit that I did not first know where I
was; but on hearing music and looking out
of my friend's rear window, I found, to my

amusement, that I had followed the bad
example of the banished king in Daudet's
"Les Rois en Exil," and had driven straight
to the Jardin Mabille. I had never before
been so near that too seductive resort, and
did not find its temptations very strong on
looking into it from this safe stronghold on
my friend's apartment. It was about ten
o'clock, and the garder had a dreary look
of being conducted chiefly for the amusement
of the waiters, and of succeeding very
imperfectly in that enterprise. "We will
take another look," said my companion,
"after midnight. Perhaps you will think
differently."

It was long past that time when we
again went to the windows. A greater
change could hardly have come over any
spot. It is useless to describe again one
of these characteristic French revels where
Burke's maxim is reversed, and vice dou-
bles its evil in losing half its grossness.
What struck me most was the presence of
a party of young people, who seemed like
strangers and like English, but were the
gayest of the gay, and attracted attention
even in a Paris crowd, where each one is
usually too much occupied with personal
amusement to give more than a passing
glance at anything which does not really
amuse. The leader of the English party
was a good-natured, puffy, ordinary-looking
man, who had still some claims to
youth, and, on the second glance to good
breeding. He was, at any rate, beset with
certain attentions from the French revelers—
especially the ladies—going quite beyond
their best to demoralize Mabille."

"Demoralize it?" said I, dubiously.

"Yes," he said. "This place is not so
very demoralized, from the French point
of view. To their temperament everything
is *en scène*, everything is a part of the play.
George Sand says that all Frenchmen are
actors, and only the poorest actors go on
the public stage. Many of the young men
you see here are plodding clerks by day;
these young girls, who in England
would be lost creatures, will marry grocers
and mechanics by day, and be dragons
of virtue for the rest of their lives. To
them this is all spectacular, with the same
persons for actors and audience; but the
presence of a single Englishman spoils it;
he brings in the serious, stupid daylight,
and everything looks real and ghastly."

I had been beginning to feel something
of all this for myself; and when one of the
more audacious young Frenchwomen, with
a single daring movement of a very un-
blushing foot, kicked off the hat of the
principal person in the English party, I
experienced a sense of disgust which the
whole previous orgie had not quite inspired.
There was a burst of uproarious laughter
among the friends of the victim, but it
soon quieted down, and the whole party
withdrew. We shut the window soon after
and went to bed.

IV.

Returning to England, soon after, I was
joined by an American acquaintance, a young
Virginian, so handsome and manly
that it was difficult not to forgive him for
having been a Confederate cavalry colonel.
Seeing in our morning newspaper that a review
of troops was to take place at Aldershot,
that day, we made a hurried breakfast,
and telegraphed to the railway terminus
for a carriage to meet us on arrival.
Word came back that it should be in at
tenance; so we felt secure. On reaching
the station we found an unexpectedly
stylish turn-out and an eager crowd of
lookers-on. "There he is! There he is!"
went from mouth to mouth; and all eyes
were turned on my companion. There was
even a call for cheers, repressed by some
railway official, and we drove off with a
mystified feeling of quite unjustifiable
importance. Twice at turnpike gates, we
found similar assemblages, though smaller.
When we reached the parade ground we
were at once assigned, by a series of signals
from persons who served in some authority,
to the enclosure assigned for "swell" car-
riages, and we soon found ourselves among
those whom we recognized, by equipages,
liveries and talk, as among the highest in
the land. To these persons our supposed
importance had evidently not been com-
municated, and we attracted only such passing
notice as my comrade's good looks justified.
Our previous reception was still a puzzle,
and it was only by some private interview-
ing and tipping that I at length extracted
the simple fact was that my friend's name,
as it appeared on the telegraphic despatch, had
happened to coincide with that of a popular English Officer, who had
been cashiered for an outrageous assault
upon a young lady; the severity of the
punishment had made the offender a hero;
and our brief glory among the world of
flunkies had resulted from a mistake in
identity.

I was pleased with the wrath called forth
in the chivalrous breast of my companion.
"Confound their impudence!" said he.
"This is too much!" To mistake a plain
American for a scoundrel like that, a man
who, if he had been in our country, would
have been deservedly kicked by all gentle-
men; yes, sir, kicked from the Atlantic to
the Pacific; and would to heaven that I
could have had the modest privilege of the
first kick! But they are all alike," he contin-
ued, more philosophically, "from the highest to
the lowest. Did you notice what
Hawthorne says? That this England is still
the same brutal old England of Fielding and
Smollett? Look at these swells in all such cases. Parents should give them good and pure remedy. Sulphur Bitters, which will
search and drive out of the blood every particle of
humor.—*Health Gazette.*

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and twitching were in vain, and a trooper
had to be sent up the staff, rather ignominiously,
to free the halcyon. He was en-
umbered with heavy cavalry boots, and
the appliance which hauled his intervention
had hardly died away when he paused,
stuck fast, looked around with a ghastly
smile of helplessness, and slid slowly down
again. The Queen was still trotting on,
unconscious. There was time for another
desperate attempt. Another man was or-
dered up, flung off coat and jack boots, and
showed in ascending a pair of well-tattooed
arms of sailor-like and hopeful aspect. If
he had ever been a sailor, he was sadly out
of practice, for when within arm's length
of the block, he too gave out and slipped
back exhausted. Nothing more could be
done; the royal phaeton was at hand, and
there was only time to wrap the great flag
helplessly round the pole, just at half-mast,
while the Queen of England and Empress
of India took her place beneath it. No
one knew whether she perceived the mis-
hap—an event that seemed at the moment
as ominous as the fall of Charles the First's
flag-staff before the battle of Nottingham—but
if she did, she showed herself every
inch a queen in the completeness with
which she ignored it.

For one moment after the review I had a
glimpse of Victoria, the woman. She spoke
graciously to a few general officers who
were about her,

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Good skating at Crystal lake on Monday.

—Candlemas day—half your corn and half your hay."

—Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, Summer street, lectured last Sunday at Methuen.

—Furnace and stove coal is selling at seven dollars a ton by Messrs. George Warren and James W. Hill. The supply on hand is not large.

—Mr. Charles Kieser, plumber, White's block, has bought land on Jackson street, near the chapel, and will build a house for his own use.

—The February social gathering of the Baptist society will be held at the residence of Dr. S. A. Sylvester, Beacon street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 10th.

—Fourteen members of the Newton Theological Institution are pledged to the Foreign Missionary service. They represent the three classes—senior, middle and junior.

—Mrs. Levi C. Wade was one of the guests at the marriage of Miss Ricker to Mr. Henry Hall of the New York Tribune, which took place at Bath, Me., on Wednesday evening.

—Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, who with Mrs. Goldsmith, resides with his daughter, Mrs. T. J. Holmes, Homer street, has been seriously ill the past week, but was convalescent on Tuesday.

—Mr. Ezra C. Dudley, late of Parker street, who is now engaged with his son, Edward Dudley, in the cattle business, Pan Handle, Texas, is with Mrs. Dudley passing the winter in Boston, boarding on Union street.

—Mr. Stephen Hammond died at his home in Roxbury on Sunday. He was born on the last day of 1798, in that part of Newton now called Chestnut Hill. The place of his birth was the old Hammond house, built by his grandfather in 1773, and now occupied by Judge Lowell.

—Edward P. May of Newton Centre and L. Loring Brooks of Pearmain & Brooks, Boston and a party of their friends have chartered a Mann Boudoir car, and will make a trip to Montreal to attend the carnival there next week.

—Rev. William L. Haven, who is a son of the late Bishop Haven, has been selected superintendent of the Bulgarian Mission by the authorities of his church, but owing to the unsettled political state there he will not leave for that mission field for the present, and possibly not until early summer.

—The exterior painting of Associates Hall is progressing, under the brush of Mr. W. P. Bemis who, taking advantage of the mild sunny days, has painted the front elevation and south side in part. The color is a soft Quaker brown, not unlike that it wore when it was the Baptist meeting house, and was painted by Mr. J. C. Robbins in 1879.

—The Authors' carnival in the Improvement Society course of entertainments will, it is announced, be given on the evening of March 2d, at Associates' Hall. The reason of the change of time from February is that as the new hall approaches completion, it is deemed advisable to use it rather than Mason Hall, as there is an apparent disinclination on the part of the people to attend entertainments in Mason Hall.

—On Monday evening Mrs. Jennie McKinley, Centre street, gave a reception to the junior class of the Theological Institution. Guests were also present from the Village and vicinity and Wellesley college. From the latter came two daughters of the Rev. Dr. J. E. Clough of Ongole, India. Miss Douglas, formerly of Rangoon, Burma, a guest for the season of Mrs. Gardner Colby, Centre street, was present, also Misses Helen and Nettie Jewett, daughters of Rev. Dr. Lyman Jewett, Maple Park, late of Madras, India. With music and pleasant social converse, the evening was very enjoyable.

—The subject of a new school house for Thompsonville is receiving the attention of the school committee. The report presented recommends the purchase of an acre of land on Station street, near Jackson street, and the erection of a wooden building with two rooms, one story high, finish to be white or hard wood, the building to be heated by two furnaces, no elaborate expense for tower or cupola. On motion of Mr. W. D. Philbrick, the report was referred to the district committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting.

—Miss A. A. Stevens, milliner, whose store and stock was injured by the fire on the second floor of White's block on the 26th of Jan., has at the urgent request of her aged parents residing in China, Maine, decided to give up business here. She will have her stock packed and removed to Maine. Miss Stevens has by her skill and good taste in the millinery art won many customers, and her removal will be felt as a serious loss. Since 1881, when the family of her brother, Mr. John H. Stevens, removed to San Francisco, her home has been with Mrs. D. D. Bond, Knowles street.

—A dispatch from Washington to the Boston Journal of Jan. 31 says that Mr. H. H. Kendall, chief draftsman in the office of the architect of the treasury, resigned today. Mr. Kendall who for some years professor of architectural drawing in the Massachusetts Normal School of Art. He is well known in Newton, having become a resident here as a lad with his family in 1872, on Institution avenue, and became a member of the Mason and High school. He married Miss Annie B. Stearns, daughter of Rev. Dr. O. S. Stearns, Beacon street, in 1882 and their home has been in the city of Washington. Mr. Kendall is the eldest son of Dr. Kendall, army surgeon, one of the Newton men who gave his life for his country in the war of the rebellion.

—The moderate weather of the past week has been favorable for the work of repairing the damage in White's block, caused by fire and water on Wednesday evening of the last week. The south-east section of the block only is injured. This will be repaired at once. On the first floor, which was damaged by water only, the merchants have been able to remove nearly all traces of the unwelcome shower. Mr. Charles N. Seabury's stock of toilet and fancy wares looks as attractive as usual; also Mr. W. P. Knapp's groceries, fresh and abundant. At Miss E. M. Peck's, the walls and ceiling have dried off. On the second floor Miss

Stevens' millinery rooms were injured by the fire. The windows will need to be replaced and the interior refitted. Mr. W. P. Bemis and Mr. George Smith's families will find the necessary repairs completed, it is hoped, in a few days.

—On Tuesday evening, at the meeting of the Horticultural society at Mason Hall, Mr. J. F. C. Hyde will speak on "The Varieties of Fruits Adapted for Cultivation in Newton."

—Rev. F. H. Eveleth and wife, who returned to their mission in Rangoon, Burma, leaving their two eldest sons at Mrs. McKinley's "Home," Centre street, have been obliged to leave their work on account of ill-health. It was expected that they would reach New York this week.

—On Sunday morning President Hovey of the Theological Institution, preached a very valuable and instructive discourse at the First church. Subject: "The Unsearchable Ways of God, a Test of Faith." In the evening Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln spoke from the same pulpit on "The Bible Story of Creation," in which he gave the testimony of geology and science to the truth of the inspired record, in a very vigorous and convincing style. The service was attended by a large audience, the Sabbath schools and Bible classes being well represented.

—Much regret is expressed at the probable departure of Rev. W. I. Haven of the Methodist church in the early summer for Europe, to become superintendent of the Bulgarian Mission, he having been recently appointed to that position. The unsettled political state of the country will prevent his entering upon the work immediately. Rev. Mr. Haven has remained with this church several years, and his strong Christian influence will be felt for a long time in this community, and his plea for prohibition remembered.

—The Burlington, Vt., Free Press of Jan. 27th says: "At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Baptist church, Rev. Frank P. McFarlan, late pastor of the Second Baptist church, Columbus, Ohio, was by a unanimous vote invited to become their pastor." Mr. McFarlan is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati '77 and Newton Theological Institution '80. Mrs. McFarlan is a Newton lady, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bond, Parker street. They are warmly welcomed to New England. Mr. McFarlan will be a valuable accession to the Christian ministry of the beautiful city of Burlington.

—On Wednesday evening the Young Men's Lyceum, Mr. E. E. Bishop, president met at the chapel of the First church. A banjo duet was given by Messrs. Holmes and Rogers. They also gave a duet, Mr. Rob. Woodworth accompanying on the piano, in which C. Rogers played a mandolin. This instrument, now rather rare, resembles a guitar. Following, J. M. Morton gave a short comic recitation. The debate of the evening was on the following question: Resolved, "That the ancient languages, Greek and Latin, are of more value to students than the modern languages, German and French, Messrs. Morton and Wildes, affirmative; Messrs. Farnham and Davis, negative." Vote—six for the affirmative, eleven for the negative. After the debate, this being ladies' night, a collation was served, and the merits of the question and other points fully discussed.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Mr. Henry Fuller has sold his attractive estate on Lincoln street to Mr. John Weber.

—We are glad to see the broom brigade on the sidewalks to clear them from the stones that the City men spread these slippery times.

—Mrs. George W. Gleason of Bowdoin street is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. George D. Eldridge, in Washington.

—Mr. A. F. Hayward and wife were at Santa Fe, Jan. 29th, en route to California. They are in good health and enjoying the journey.

—Mr. A. D. Locke of Columbus place has leased the house on Bowdoin street, next south of Mr. Emerson's, and will remove thence next month.

—The late rains washed considerable gravel from the railroad banks on to the sidewalks on Boylston street; the next rain may wash that cow shed over on them unless removed soon.

—Mr. Walter Allen, lately one of the editorial staff of the Boston Advertiser, has gone to New Haven to engage in some literary work. His family will remain at the Highlands.

—The Monday Club held no meeting on Monday, but held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, at the Congregational chapel, next Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, at 7.30 o'clock. A good laugh and lots of valuable information, all for 15cts.

—For advanced ideas in modern education, come to the Model School Examination at the Congregational chapel, next Wednesday evening, Feb. 3, at 7.30 o'clock. A good laugh and lots of valuable information, all for 15cts.

—The patrons of the 3.25 p. m. train, outward bound, would be pleased to have the Boston & Albany road sell locomotive No. 142, or get a mule to help it make better time; thirty minutes to Newton Centre every trip is too slow for these times.

—A Gospel Temperance meeting was held in the Congregational chapel, on Sunday evening last, which was addressed by Miss Ida L. Clothier, agent of the Young Women's Temperance Union; she urged that more interest should be manifested by the societies of Christian Endeavor, and especially the responsibility and the influence which the young women should exert in the cause of total abstinence.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. Charles Ellis cut his foot quite severely last Friday, while cutting down a tree.

—We see by the Boston Globe that Mr. Spear has advertised for sale his livery stable and barge line.

—Rev. Mr. Gould of Newton Lower Falls, occupied the pulpit at the Methodist Church last Sunday morning.

—The Benevolent Society met at the house of Mrs. Beriah Billington on the afternoon and evening of Thursday of this week.

—The annual sale of useful and fancy articles by the ladies of the Baptist society will be held in the vestry of their church on Thursday, Feb 10, afternoon and evening. A novel and pleasing feature will be a fan drill by the young ladies of the society. There will also be vocal and instrumental songs, duets and other specialties.

—The following officers were elected at the meeting of the Quinobequin Association on Monday evening last:—President, S. G. Cury; vice-president, William Pierce; secretary, W. F. Bird; assistant secretary, J. F. Thomason; financial secre-

tary, Frank Fanning; treasurer, A. A. Smith; usher, Joseph Temperly, librarian, Henry Green; assistant librarian, Joseph Ilsley.

—Mrs. J. A. Gould Jr. and son are stopping for a few days at Gardner, Mass.

—The time for beginning the afternoon session at Prospect school has been changed from 1.30 to 2 o'clock.

—On Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Colburn Freeman and wife, who for some years were residents of Upper Falls, left for Pasadena, California, where they will permanently reside.

THE NEWTON CEMETERY.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CORPORATION AND THE REPORTS.

The Newton Cemetery corporation met at the police court room in City Hall, Wednesday evening, the president, Mr. E. B. Haskell, presiding, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The superintendent, Mr. Henry Ross, made his annual report, stating that the number of lots sold during the year was 2123; sold, but not selected, 3; whole number of lots, sold to Jan. 1, 1887, 1075; sales were made to 55 persons; whole number of lot owners, 1002. Interments during the year, 153; total interments, 2063; deposited in receiving tombs during the year, 20; removed, 17; number of days labor in caring for the cemetery and improving grounds during the year, 3,600; horses employed, 7. The south side of the pond had been drained and many plants and shrubs had been set out. The slope from the main avenue to the chapel had been graded and seeded and was now ready for lots. A new barn, 60 feet by 35, had been built, and the ground about it graded. The Morton meadow had been set out with nursery stock, the nursery enlarged, and there were now many plants and shrubs for sale. The sales during the past year had been the largest in the history of the nursery. The greenhouses were in good condition; 50,000 plants had been used about the cemetery, and the sales were the largest they had ever been. The chapel and conservatory attracted a large number of visitors, and the chapel had been used for funeral services 13 times during the year. Eight monuments and 54 tablets had been erected during the year.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer, Mr. Otis Pettee, made his annual report. The receipts the past year, including cash on hand Jan. 1, 1886, were \$58,281.27, and the expenditures \$51,850.56, the cash on hand Dec. 31 being \$6,700.71. The net income from the greenhouse was \$759.61. The nursery also showed a balance. The perpetual care fund amounts to \$52,672.67, and the value of lots sold the past year was \$6,247. The amount of debt is \$13,720, an increase of \$800 during the year. The increase of debt was caused by building a barn at a cost of \$3315, and the purchase of an extra horse at a cost of \$150. The perpetual care fund is in better condition than it has been before for a number of years. Of the whole amount collected to the end of the year, \$41,650 is invested, chiefly in real estate mortgages, at rates that average nearly 6 per cent. The remainder, over \$10,000, will be invested as soon as satisfactory opportunities offer.

THE AUDITOR

reported that he had examined the accounts and found them to be correct.

THE TRUSTEES' REPORT.

The following is the annual report of the trustees:

The business affairs of the Newton Cemetery Association should be, and undoubtedly are, interesting to a large and increasing number of our people. The proprietors compose over thousand people, who with their families constitute a large and influential part of our population. It is safe to assume that the proprietors desire in the maintenance of their property, dedicated to the most sacred purpose, the wisest and most liberal management, without waste or extravagance, but in keeping with the enlightenment and good taste of the community.

The past year has been a fairly prosperous one in the affairs of the corporation. The sales of lots, confined almost exclusively to the people of Newton, amounted to \$6,247, against \$6,330 in 1885. The debt was increased by about \$800, but to offset this we have a roomy and convenient barn, of which we have long felt the need, built on very advantageous terms, at a cost of \$3315, and an increase of some \$700 in the value of property required for the care of the grounds. The nursery and greenhouse, under prudent management have added about \$1,600 to the income, counting the plants from the latter used in the Cemetery as equivalent to the cost of labor in them.

The Perpetual Care Fund is in better condition than it has been before for a number of years. Of the whole amount collected to the end of the year—\$51,882, the sum of \$41,651 is invested chiefly in real estate mortgages, at rates which average nearly 6 per cent. The remainder, a little over \$10,000, will be invested as soon as satisfactory opportunities offer, the money being on hand for that purpose.

The trustees again call attention to the fact that the provision for perpetual care has been applied to only about one half of the lots; if applied to all the fund would amount to nearly \$100,000, the income of which would go far toward the whole current expense of maintenance, leaving the income from sales of lots for permanent improvements.

The Cemetery has been kept in excellent order during the year, under the skillful and faithful direction of Superintendent Henry Ross and Assistant Superintendent Chas. W. Ross, and increased attention has been drawn to it especially because of the new attractions of the mortuary chapel and conservatory attached. The usefulness and ornamental character of this rich gift to the Corporation has been cordially appreciated.

For the Trustees,
E. B. HASKELL,
Treasurer.

OTHER MATTERS.

Superintendent Ross said that there was no trustee in Newtonville, who could be conferred with by the officers of the cemetery, and he thought it was advisable to have one in that ward. Patrons of the cemetery often wished to buy a lot, but did not have the money to pay down, and the officers could not sell a lot on credit without the consent of a trustee. It was sug-

gested that the absence of a local trustee would increase the cash receipts, but the force of Mr. Ross's statement was acknowledged, and the committee to nominate trustees recommended that next year a Newtonville member be added to the board.

The old board of trustees, consisting of Messrs. Haskell, Tyler, Lord, Frost, Pettee, Hyde, Fowle, Houghton and Murdock, were re-elected.

It was voted to ratify the doings of the board of trustees for 1886.

Mr. J. T. Allen said that the trustees deserved the thanks of the proprietors for the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties, and also spoke of the beauty of the cemetery, and the pride the citizens took in it.

It was voted to give the trustees power to buy and sell land.

Mr. W. P. Tyler spoke of the beautiful Bigelow chapel, and the pride all the citizens took in it. He recently had a conversation with Mr. Farlow, and the latter had said that one thing he ever did had given him so much pleasure, as the building of the Bigelow chapel. "Everything connected with it had been a source of gratification to him." Mr. Tyler said he spoke of this because Mr. Farlow had done other generous things for the city, which had been severely criticized, and he thought the stockholders ought to know how Mr. Farlow felt.

Mr. W. E. Sheldon said he thought that feeling was heartily appreciated by the trustees. No other thing could have so moved the hearts of Newton people, as such a beautiful memorial to such a man as Dr. Bigelow, and it would have pleased that noble hearted gentleman to have been remembered in just that way.

Mr. Asahel Wheeler also spoke of Dr. Bigelow and his services to the city, and the pleasure all who knew him had in such a memorial to him. In regard to the criticism of some gifts of Mr. Farlow to the city, he said that if the people only appreciated the noble efforts of Mr. Farlow to benefit the city, the criticisms would be forgotten. Quite recently Mr. Farlow had told him that he would be willing to pay \$10,000 if he could only carry out his ideal in regard to Farlow Park, and have the stables, horse sheds and the house on Church street removed, and the surroundings put in the condition he wished. If Mr. Farlow was not appreciated now, the time was coming when he would be.

Mr. J. T. Allen said that the idea of Farlow Park was a beautiful one, and it was not all that it ought to be. Of Dr. Bigelow, he thought, it was fitting that there should be a beautiful memorial of him. The work he had done for the schools of the city was a noble one, and should not be allowed to be forgotten. When the trustees had the means, he thought it would not be inappropriate to procure a statue or bust of Dr. Bigelow and put it up in the chapel. Miss Whitney of Watertown knew Dr. Bigelow well, and would be just the sculptor to employ in such a work.

The meeting then adjourned, after which a meeting of the trustees was held, and Mr. Haskell re-elected president; Mr. Otis Pettee treasurer; Mr. Murdock secretary and auditor, and Mr. Henry Ross and Charles

NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Volume XV.—No. 18.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1887.

Terms, \$2.00 per Year.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

That anything worth doing at all is worth doing well.

That the **BEST** is always the **CHEAPEST**.That it is poor policy to buy **CHEAP GOODS**.That it is good policy to buy good goods **Cheap**.That Eben Smith **SELLS GOOD GOODS CHEAP**.That **EBEN SMITH, 182 LINCOLN ST., BOSTON,**will frame a simple picture simply and **DO IT WELL**.That he will also make an **elaborate Gold or massive Bronze frame in the best manner and at very moderate price.**

That he shows in his window and store, more novelties in framing, and a greater variety of fine mouldings than any house in Boston.

That he is in a position to supply you with any

ENGRAVING, ETCHING OR PHOTOGRAPH

at a lower rate than you can obtain it elsewhere.

That his **CHERRY, OAK and CHESTNUT** hand made frames to order are simply perfect pieces of workmanship and cannot be excelled.Finally that it is a very **accomodating** place, because he will make anything you wish, in

Easels, Fine-Screens, Mirrors, Frames.

And getting your idea of what you want will make it, at 182 Lincoln street, Boston.

That many of the Newton people **know all this**, and that those who don't pay more elsewhere than they need to.

IT'S A FACT. YOU SHOULD GO TO SMITHS' ON LINCOLN ST FOR FINE FRAMING 14

JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

Successor to Jarvis, Conklin & Co.

NEGOTIATES mortgages on improved real estate in Kansas and Missouri, worth from three to five times the amount of the loan. These mortgages run five to seven years, and the investor 6 per cent, interest yearly, and the principal, which are the direct obligations of the Company. First Series—One hundred thousand dollars, which is secured by \$100,000 worth of mortgages on improved real estate deposited in trust with the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York City. These debentures are further secured with the entire paid up capital of the company, \$1,000,000. Interest and principal payable at Mercantile Trust Company. For further information and references apply to

CHARLES F. RAND.

Who represents the Company in this vicinity.

POST OFFICE BUILDING. - - - - - NEWTON.

W. H. EDWARDS,
DENTAL ROOMS,Hyde's Block,
NEWTON.T. J. Hartnett,
PLUMBER,Particular attention paid to Trapping and
Ventilating Drain and all
Escape Pipes.Estimates furnished on application, on all kinds of
PLUMBING WORK.Good Workmanship and Reasonable Prices
Washington street, Newton.
Established 1864. Telephone 7960.

LAWYERS.

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
(Office of the Boston Merchants' Association.)

40 Bedford st., Boston.

Residence, Central st., Auburndale.

JESSE C. IVY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,113 Devonshire street, Room 43, Boston, Mass.
Residence, Newton. 38-1UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Room 59, 113 Devonshire street, Boston.

Adin B. Underwood. W. Orison Underwood.
14 6mSAMUEL L. POWERS,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Master in Chancery.Mason Building, 70 Kilby Street, Boston.
Residence, Newton. 14W. F. & W. S. SLOCUM,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW
Rooms 9 and 10 Herald Building, 297 Washington Street, Boston.WILLIAM F. SLOCUM. WINFIELD S. SLOCUM.
Residences, Newtonville.
Winfield S. Slocum, City Solicitor of Newton.CHARLES THORNTON DAVIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,Room 43, Minot Building. Opposite Post Office.
113 Devonshire Street, Boston. 15GEORGE C. TRAVIS,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and Notary Public.Room 73, 113 Devonshire street, - Boston, Mass.
Residence, Eldredge St., Newton.EDWARD W. CATE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
113 Devonshire St., Room 52.
Residence, Newton.GEORGE W. MORSE,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
28 State St., Room 45, Boston.
Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

NEWTON.

—Mr. J. Edwin Warner has gone to Ipswich to remain a few days.

—Valentines in Plush, Satin and Lace, also Prang's Cards in Valentines and Birthdays all new, at the Newton Bazaar.

—The next dance in the series given by Waban Lodge, I. O. O. F., will be on February 10th.

—Mr. H. G. Crocker, the fast cyclist, has just recovered from a severe attack of measles.

—Theo. L. Mason has bought out the jewelry business of S. L. Ayres in Eliot block.

—The Grand Army Carnival, which opens in Eliot Hall next Wednesday, is the great event of the season.

—Mrs. C. B. Filebrown gave a very pleasant progressive enclure party on Monday evening, at her home on Mt. Ida.

—Judge Park and Ex-Alderman Powers were among the invited guests at the dinner of the Middlesex Club, last Saturday.

—A handsome estate in Ward One is offered for sale by F. G. Barnes & Son; all particulars are given in the advertisement.

—Dennis Burns, who fell on an icy sidewalk on Park street, Jan. 4th, and sprained an ankle and thumb, is slowly recovering.

—Chas. O. Lummis has rented the lower story of the wooden building in the rear of Lancaster block, for a carpenter shop.

—Miss Emery of Galen street, who has been visiting in the West for several months, is expected to arrive home this week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Wellington started this week on a trip to Chicago, and will visit Washington during their absence from the city.

—The coming election in Watertown is now taking up the attention of residents of this city, who are unfortunate enough to live over the line.

—The next german in the series given by the Waverly Tennis Club will be at the residence of the Misses Lancaster, next Wednesday evening.

—The subject of Rev. Mr. Nichols Sunday morning sermon will be "God's Covenant with Abraham." In the evening "A Personal Truth."

—Mr. and Mrs. S. A. D. Sheppard are expected to return from the Burmudas in a few days. Mr. Sheppard's health is reported to be much improved.

—Mrs. Frank Farrar of Carlton street died very suddenly on Wednesday, after a short illness. She leaves a husband and an infant child only a few days old.

—Next Wednesday evening there will be a lecture at Grace church Parish House, before the brotherhood of St. Andrew. The subject will be "London and Paris."

—Mr. George S. Harwood and wife, and Mr. Fred Harwood, are at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, having left Newton on Monday.

—Arrangements are being made to have two firemen in attendance at Eliot Hall, during the G. A. R. Carnival, to guard against any possible danger.

—There will be a special meeting of the Nonantum Cycle Club next Monday evening, to hear the report of the committee in regard to the annual dinner.

—Dr. H. M. Field has been in Philadelphia this week on business connected with a book he is having published by a Philadelphia firm. He says that there is no sign of snow in that city, and but little in New York.

—The Newton Bicycle Club held their monthly meeting on Tuesday evening, at the store of W. W. Stall of Boston, where a fine supper was served by a Boston caterer. Mr. Stall returned the same day from his visit to the South.

—The addition to the Free Library is fast approaching completion. The inside walls are plastered, and are being whitened. Carpenters will soon begin upon the interior woodwork. The extra room is greatly needed for the library and reading room.

—Rev. Dr. Calkins spoke on "The Protestant Movement in France," at the Monday evening meeting of Congregational ministers in Boston. His address was of more than ordinary value, as he gave special attention to the work during his visit to France last summer.

—Rev. Mr. Gow preached last Sunday to a very large audience, at the Y. M. C. A. meeting, on the duty of accepting salvation now. Next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, there will be a Gospel meeting, at which it is expected some new voices will be heard, and all are invited to be present and participate.

—Miss Barnes has been unable to find a suitable place in this part of the city in which to give her cookery lessons, and has decided to give them at the Universal church vestry, Newtonville. She hopes that the Newton ladies who have given their names will decide to go there. From present indications a large number will join the class. Full particulars are given in the advertisement in another column.

—Mr. Winthrop M. Burr, son of Mr. I. T. Burr of this city, was married in Philadelphia on Tuesday. The bride was Miss Frances Page, daughter of Mr. Joseph F. Page of that city, and the ceremony took place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Rev. John A. Harris, D. D., officiating. Mr. Harry Mandell was best man, and a number of Mr. Burr's classmates at Harvard were present, besides relatives and a few intimate friends from this city.

—At the annual meeting of the Eliot church last Friday evening, the report of the treasurer, Mr. D. E. Snow, showed that \$6,897.31 had been contributed for benevolent purposes; of this \$1,909.39 was in unpledged offerings and \$325.30 from the Sunday school. This amount had been distributed among foreign and home missionary societies, and for local charities. The church also voted 143, to 10 to hold all services in Eliot Hall.

—City Solicitor Slocum and Ex-Alderman Powers were present at the Delta Kappa Epsilon dinner at the Parker House, Boston, Thursday evening, the former

representing Amherst, and the latter Dartmouth.

—Last Sunday morning four were baptized at the Baptist church.

—Mr. Edward O. Childs left on Monday evening for Montreal to attend the Carnival.

—The first Channing Sociable, this season, will be given at Armory Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 25. There will be dancing from eight to twelve.

—A curiosity and antique department has recently been added to the Art Loan exhibition to be given at the Channing church on Feb. 22nd and 23rd.

—Ex-Alderman Powers will entertain the Lieutenant Governor and his party on their visit to Newton, next Wednesday, to attend the opening of the Grand Army

Carnival.

—All the services of Eliot church will be held in Eliot Hall on Sunday. Evening service at 7, with attractive music by the Eliot choir, and young people's meeting after the service.

—The ladies of the Baptist church held their monthly social, Thursday evening, and a large number were present. The literary exercises were brief, but very enjoyable, consisting of a piano duet by Mr. G. C. Gow and Mrs. Ivy, and reading by Mr. Moore, solo by Mr. Hill, and piano solo by Miss Guilford.

—In the contest at the State House between the Gas Companies and the Electric Light Companies, in which the former petitioned for leave to furnish Electric light, J. B. Goodrich, Esq., appears for the Newton Gas Co., John P. Treadwell for the Brookline Gas Co., and Ex-Alderman Powers for the Massachusetts Association of Electric Light Companies. Mr. Powers also appeared for the fishermen in the fishery hearing on Thursday.

—The Mission Band of the Baptist church invited the Newton Centre band, "The Volunteers," to meet with them last Saturday afternoon, in order to become better acquainted. They were welcomed by the president, Miss Clara Sheppard, and the work of the band during the past year was briefly told by Miss Louise Wheeler, while the methods used for raising money were explained by the former president, Miss Belle Evans. After a pleasant informal talk on mission work, cake and chocolate were served, and the pleasant afternoon closed.

—The Sunday School convention of the South Baptist Association met Wednesday with the Brookline church. The fine day, and very interesting program, brought out a large number of people, and the church was filled to overflowing all day. Mr. Stephen Moore, superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School, Newton, is president of the association, and presided.

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that they are outside of ordinary classification. Inherited qualities have such influence that oftentimes their possessors are almost outside of the ranks of ordinary men. Some men are born liars, others are born thieves, and so on, and such have unusual difficulty in leading a moral life, and should be regarded with charity. Others are exceptionally good, which makes a sort of compensation.

The laws of heredity seem to explain in some measure these departures from the normal standard, both in physical, mental and moral structure, and some of them are so marked as to bring their

The City Government.

The Board of Aldermen met Monday evening, all the members being present. The minutes of several meetings were read and approved.

The bond of City Treasurer John A. Kenrick was read and approved, his bondsmen being John S. Farlow, Samuel Farquhar, Joseph N. Bacon, George C. Lord, George Hyde, and James Austin.

The special committee on the Kenrick fund reported that they had examined the notes and securities, and found \$930 in first mortgage on real estate and \$3,070 in cash. The income for 1885 was \$136.70 and for 1886 was \$173.75. They recommended that the income be distributed in accordance with the expressed wishes of the donor.

Alderman Pettee suggested that there was about \$3,000 which might be invested, and so increase the revenue from the fund. The city had borrowed the money the past year and allowed 4 per cent. for the use of it. The conditions of the will were that it should be loaned on first mortgages on real estate, \$500 to any person owning property worth \$1,500 or over. He thought it would be advisable to notify the real estate dealers that such money could be had.

Alderman Grant said the chairman of the finance committee had spoken to several real estate dealers about the matter and they had promised to make a special effort to notify people and try to effect loans of the money for the city. The City Treasurer had also called the attention of several dealers to the matter and the terms on which the money could be obtained.

Alderman Harwood presented the petition of the Newton Electric Light and Power Company, stating that they were prepared to light the streets of the city in a thorough manner, as the members of the board could see from the lights that had been put up, and stating that they desired to make a contract to light certain streets with electric lights; the petition was referred to the committee on street lights.

Alderman Johnson presented a petition from the citizens and tax payers in Ward 4, for a fire alarm bell to be placed on Hose House No. 5; referred to fire department committee.

The annual reports of the Overseers of the Poor, the Trustees of the Free Library, and the City Engineer, were presented and referred to the committee on printing.

J. J. Sullivan, attorney for Michael Toohey, presented the claim of Mr. Toohey for injuries received by a fall on the sidewalk near the corner of Watertown and Chapel streets, by which his ankle was badly sprained, confining him to the house since Jan. 18, 1887. The ankle is still weak and his physician states that it will be some time before he can attend to his business, and that it will always trouble him more or less.

The sidewalk was covered with ice and frozen snow, and was in an unsafe condition; the matter was referred to the committee on claims.

The Overseers of the Poor presented their quarterly report, and on Jan. 1, 1887, they had a balance remaining of \$338.04.

A petition from John McGoldy of Nonantum street was received from the Board of Health, asking for relief from surface water which overflowed his cellar every spring, and endangered the health of his family. Alderman Harwood said that he had been to Mr. McGoldy's house and the water was some 3 or 4 feet deep there, and it had to be pumped out frequently. To relieve him, a drain would have to be laid through land belonging to Charles Read and to the Parsons heirs. He had seen Mr. Read, and the latter had said that he was willing to have a drain laid, but he wished to sell the land and therefore was unwilling to grant any rights which might injure the value of it. The land in the vicinity certainly needed draining. The matter was referred to the committee on highways.

The Newton Electric Light and Power Company submitted a plan showing the location of their poles.

Alderman Johnson presented the petition of Geo. M. Bush for permission to erect a wooden building on Elmwood street, near his stables, for storage purposes.

Alderman Harwood presented the petition of property owners on Richardson street, including Dr. Field, C. B. Lancaster, Chas. F. Rand and Chas. E. Eddy Jr., for an electric light on Eliot Place. Thousands of people passed through Richardson street daily who would be benefited by the light, and it would also serve to light the tunnel, only 95 feet away; referred to the committee on street lights.

Alderman Johnson presented a notification of H. E. Hibbard's intention to build a dwelling house on Tremont street, Ward 7, 25 by 23 feet.

A petition was received from Read, Mason & Co., builders, for permission to put a 20 horse power boiler and engine on the corner of Beacon and Centre streets, to be used in constructing the new Baptist church. A hearing on the petition was granted for Monday, Feb. 21st, at 7:45 o'clock.

Alderman Hollis presented a remonstrance from prominent citizens and taxpayers of Wards 1 and 7, including Henry E. Cobb, F. G. Barnes, J. S. Potter, Franklin Bacon, W. H. Brackett, and others, protesting against the proposed action of the Fire Department committee in putting up a bell and striking on Armory Hall, when the tower of Eliot Hall would be a much more desirable location, and the citizens were willing to put up the clock, the sole condition attached to placing the bell in the tower. Alderman Hollis said that the committee had voted unanimously to put up the bell on Armory Hall, for what seemed to them good and sufficient reasons, and had made arrangements for completing the work. Mr. Bacon had, however, expressed his willingness to give a guarantee of the use of the tower of Eliot Hall for 20 years, and the citizens of the two wards were willing to furnish the clock at their own expense. The remonstrance was placed on file.

Alderman Nickerson presented the report of the Highway Committee on the petition of residents of Newton Highlands, for the laying out of a new street from Lark street to the new station of the Boston & Albany road. The committee reported favorably, on condition that a committee of citizens of the Highlands should do the work, lay out the street according to grades and plans furnished by the city engineer, furnish a valid title to all the land taken; if they did this the committee would recommend that the city should

contribute \$500 towards the work. The report was accepted, and an order passed appropriating the above mentioned sum, and charging the same to the general appropriation for land damages, and providing for its payment to the committee whenever the work was completed in a manner satisfactory to the city engineer and valid titles given.

A number of small bills were read and approved.

Alderman Grant read a petition from Atwood & Weld and 15 other property owners on the tract of land along Laramie brook, between Walnut street and the Boston & Albany railroad, Ward 2, and on Harvard and Cabots streets and Norwood avenue, asking for relief from surface water, and the flooding that existed every spring, on account of the sluggish channel of the brook, caused by the obstructions along the lower part of it. They stated that many houses were to be erected on this tract the coming spring, and they asked to have proper provisions made for the drainage.

Alderman Grant read from the general statutes, chapter 69, of 1878, which give boards of aldermen power to establish grades for drainage and sewerage, and also grades below which no cellars are to be dug, and also giving power to change any grade, by a tax on the adjacent real estate. He said that the Legislature of Massachusetts had given the board of aldermen power to raise the grade of this section, so that when the city came to be sewered, it would not be below the sewer line. The cost to do this had cost the cities of Cambridge and Boston a great deal of money.

This section, between Walnut street and the railroad, was below the natural drainage of the city, and the level would have to be raised before the city could be sewered. It would save expense to raise it now, before any more buildings are erected, and he recommended that the board authorize the city engineers to establish a grade below which no cellars should be dug, and to have the buildings so constructed as to leave room for filling in. He prepared an order which was passed, authorizing the city engineer to survey Laundry brook, between Laundry street and the railroad, to ascertain what places are liable to be overflowed, when the work of filling in should be done, and establish a grade below which no cellar should be dug.

Alderman Nickerson said that he had thought of asking the board to adjourn to next Monday, as he had a matter nearly ready to present; but he had decided to leave the time of the meeting at the call of the Mayor.

The board then adjourned.

My little son, three years of age, was terribly afflicted with scrofulosis. His nose was entirely covered with scrofulous sores, and his body showed many marks of the disease. A few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured him."—W. J. Becker, Hymera, Ind.

It is worth its weight in gold." is a common expression. But while the value of gold is easily affected, the worth of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as a blood purifier, never depreciates. It will eradicate scrofula from the system when everything else fails.

The usual treatment of scrofula is very unsatisfactory, as thousands of distinguished medical writers can testify. "Proper local treatment is positively necessary to success, but many, if not most, of the remedies in general use by physicians affect but temporary benefit, and are easily counteracted by exposure to cold air, powders, poultices, and washes." Ely's Cream Balm is a remedy which combines the important requisites of quick action, specific curative power with perfect safety and pleasantness to the patient.

How I Felt.

Why, two years ago I was just about crazy, and no wonder that my wife and children were afraid of me. You just want to suffer with neuralgia with no relief as I did until I used Sulphur Bitters. They cured me, and now my wife says I am nearly as a lamb.—Robert Davis, American House, Boston.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALL PERSONS troubled with their door or house bells not working, are invited to examine the Zimond Pneumatic Bell. No cracks. No noise. No batteries to get out of order. BARBER BROS.

FURNACES!

Now is the Time to have a New One

Put in or the Old One Repaired.

A. J. FISKE & CO.,

WEST NEWTON.

Are prepared to give estimates for new furnaces or repairs on old ones. Also for

PLUMBING

in all its branches.

We keep on hand a full stock of FURNACES and PLUMBING MATERIALS and ALL SANITARY APPLIANCES.

Having had 20 years experience in the work, 15 of which have been in West Newton, we can promise satisfactory work to all customers.

A. J. FISKE & CO.

JAMES H. NICKERSON,

WEST NEWTON, MASS.,

Merchant Tailor

and Clothier.

NEW FURNISHING GOODS.

Early Orders for Fall of 1886 will be

Appreciated.

45.

Sore Eyes

The eyes are always in sympathy with the body, and afford an excellent index of its condition. When the eyes become weak, and the lids inflamed and sore, it is an evidence that the system has become disordered by Scrofula, for which Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best known remedy.

Scrofula, which produced painful inflammation in my eyes, caused me much suffering for a number of years. By the advice of a physician I commenced taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After using this medicine a short time I was completely

Cured

My eyes are now in a splendid condition, and I am as well and strong as ever. —Mrs. William Gage, Concord, N. H.

For a number of years I was troubled with a humor in my eyes, and was unable to obtain any relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has effected a complete cure, and I believe it to be the best of blood purifiers. —C. E. Upton, Nashua, N. H.

From childhood, and until within a few months, I have been afflicted with Weak and Sore Eyes. I have used for these complaints, with beneficial results, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and consider it a great blood purifier. —Mrs. C. Phillips, Glover, Vt.

I suffered for a year with inflammation in my left eye. Three ulcers formed on the ball, depriving me of sight, and causing great pain. After trying many other remedies to no purpose, I was finally induced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and,

By Taking

three bottles of this medicine, have been entirely cured. My sight has been restored, and there is no sign of inflammation, sore, or ulcer in my eye. —Kendall T. Bowen, Sugar Tree Ridge, Ohio.

My daughter, ten years old, was afflicted with Scrofulous Sore Eyes. During the last two years she never saw light of any kind. Physicians of the highest standing exerted their skill, but without permanent success. On the recommendation of a friend I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which my daughter commenced taking. Before she had used the third bottle her sight was restored, and she can now look steadily at a brilliant light without pain. Her cure is complete. —W. E. Sutherland, Evangelist, Shelby City, Ky.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

GEORGE ROBBINS,

— DEALER IN —

BOOTS & SHOES,

CENTER STREET,

Opp. Newton Bank, — NEWTON, MASS.

J. CHEEVER FULLER,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
MORTGAGES NEGOTIATED.

Office, NEWTONVILLE SQUARE.

A choice lot of Houses for Sale and to Rent in Newtonville, West Newton and Auburndale.

RESIDENCE, WEST NEWTON.

ATWOOD & WELD,
Real Estate & Insurance Agents,
Appraisers and Auctioneers,

51 Sears Building, BOSTON. Telephone 1847.

300 Centre St., JAMAICA PLAIN. Telephone 8837

Newtownville Office, Dexter Block.

LEWIS L. P. ATWOOD. A. SPALDING WELD.

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M. J. CONNORY.

CIGARS, TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, STATIONERY.

— AND —

GENERAL VARIETY STORE.

Opening from Post Office room. — NEWTON.

SHURBURN NAY,

— DEALER IN —

MEATS, POULTRY AND GAME,

All kinds of VEGETABLES, FRUITS and CANNED GOODS. The best DAIRY and CREAMERY BUTTER, Fresh Eggs, &c.

PEOPLE'S MARKET,

Robinson's Block, West Newton. 24-1

T. W. MULLEN,

Newton Highlands, Ironworking, Horseshoeing, Repair Shop

Having had many years experience, I am prepared, besides horse-shoeing, to do all kinds of IRON-WORK on WAGONS, CARRIAGES.

All repairs carefully attended to. Wood-work done under same roof. With many thanks for past favors, your patronage is still solicited. Good work guaranteed at prices as low as the lowest.

OVERREACHING, INTERFERING AND TEN-

DEE-FOOTED HORSES A SPECIALTY.

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY.

A good assortment of

French and American Millinery,

Including Latest Styles in HATS and BONNETS,

VELVETS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, and Choice

Crape, always in stock, and especial attention

given to orders for Mourning Goods.

"Old Crape made New" by Shriner's patent process.

Hats dyed and pressed, and Feathers dyed and curled at short notice.

H. J. WOODS,

Eliot Block, Elmwood St., Newton.

MISS L. P. GRANT,

(Pupil of F. A. Whitney),

RECEIVES PUPILS on the PIANO-FORTE.

At home Wednesdays from 2 to 6.

Residence CENTRE STREET, between

Boyd

THE PROVINCE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

[A lecture read by Mr. John W. Dickinson before the West Newton Lyceum, Feb. 7th.]

There is doubtless a wide difference of opinion among educators concerning the ends which the public schools should labor to attain.

Some affirm that the public schools have failed to accomplish their purpose unless they have prepared the children for their special places in life, or have trained them in some of the special applications of their active power.

Others believing that in the general education of every child he should be considered an end unto himself, rather than an instrument for the production of some end outside himself, would direct him to those exercises which have a tendency to produce a symmetrical development of all his faculties. This, they think, is the legitimate work of the public schools, and the direct end to be sought in all disciplinary study.

In the first case the educator would direct his attention to the communication of knowledge and to training his pupil in some of the occupations of life. In the second case his mind is fixed on what he can lead his pupil to become.

On account of the existence of these two opinions, and of the two plans of instruction that grow out of them, we hear much on the one hand of the advantages of practical knowledge, and on the other of the value of a symmetrical development of the mind.

It seems necessary, therefore, for those who have anything to do in forming public opinion on educational methods, to determine what the public schools of the country should attempt to accomplish for their pupils.

This appears the more necessary when we become aware that a choice of ends to be secured by school life will determine what subjects of study or occupations shall become the occasions of public school exercises.

If it is the function of the public school to prepare the children for some special mode of gaining a living, those exercises may be introduced which will train them to some special employment. This would graft upon our common school work the professional and industrial elements, and the schools would be no longer common schools. The next generation of citizens would be composed of men who might practice and pursue the trades with skill, but all would be done with special reference to supplying the wants of life. That intelligent desire for a higher life of the individual and a higher civilization of the state, which is strong in every rightly trained mind, would be obscured, and men would be moved chiefly by the mechanical and animal principles of action. But no system of public schools can be maintained for private utility alone. All social institutions must be founded on the idea of promoting public utility also, and in the administration of the system the public good must not be sacrificed for private ends.

It is because there is a human education which should precede the acquisition of special professional or industrial skill, and which will have a tendency to elevate the individual above the narrowing effects of any profession, or trade, or occupation, and bring him to his special work with a trained mind, a strong will and a manly spirit, that we may establish public educational institutions, to be supported by a general tax, and may gather all the children into them for a common course of study. This sort of human training is what John Stuart Mill says every generation owes to the next, as that on which its civilization and worth will principally depend. It should be the ultimate end of public instruction to so direct the attention of the learners to themselves as individuals, and to their relations to one another as social beings and members of the state, that they will become true men, intelligent, loyal, and virtuous in all the relations of private and public life. If this solid foundation can be established, men will turn to their trades as branches of intelligence and not as mere trades, and they will pursue them with a conscientious regard not only for their own highest good, but also for the highest good of all with whom they hold any relations.

Theodore Parker once said to a convention of teachers in his own state, that "to the instructed man his trade is a study,—the tools of his craft are books, his farm a gospel, eloquent in its sublime silence; his cattle and his corn his teachers, the stars his guides to virtue and to God; and every mute and every living thing by shore or sea, a heaven-sent prophet to refine his mind and his heart."

The spirit which the individual brings from the public school to his special work is of more importance, as far as either public or private utility is concerned, than that sort of special skill which public schools will ever be able to communicate. For this spirit will determine the use he will make of his skill after it is acquired.

Mill says that if we can succeed in the disciplinary schools in making sensible men, they will be sure to make of themselves sensible laborers in the pursuit of whatever occupation they may choose.

After the disciplinary studies may have been taken, then the industrial, technical and professional schools should open their doors and offer to all who desire to enter, the advantages of a special education.

We now have in the Commonwealth such schools,—the best that human ingenuity and generosity have thus far been able to establish; and the way should be made easy to their instruction for all who desire a technical training. But these institutions have a right to demand that those who apply for admission to their classes shall already know the elementary facts of science,—the processes by which the mind passes from particular to general knowledge, and the principles and rules which govern the use and construction of the language we speak. They have also a right to require, of those who apply for technical instruction, that training of the faculties which enables them to think accurately and to have with all the proprieties of a well-ordered public and private life.

It has been found that those who take up the work of preparing for their special places in life with minds trained to observe, to analyze and to reason, joined with that self-control which enables one to turn his full attention to whatever he has to do, soon outstrip all others by what they are able to accomplish.

Boys have been known to pass through the preparatory schools and the university with credit to themselves as scholars in the branches of learning pursued in those institutions. In their courses of study they were trained to use their active power in gaining a personal knowledge of the real objects and subjects of their thoughts. In this way they formed the habit of accurate observation for facts, and of performing with skill all those acts by which the mind passes from individual experiences to a knowledge of general truth. They left the

university with that enthusiasm for practical life which a consciousness of the power of self-activity and a love for excellence always produce. Their collegiate education had not made them shiftless or indolent, or despisers of hard, honest labor. Their acquired knowledge had excited in them a love for more knowledge. The development of their faculties and their modes of thinking had created within them the power of an intelligent and indefinite progress. With this general preparation for any application of their active power they entered the mills in a manufacturing town, to learn all the mechanical processes that work up the raw material into the finished product, and with the idea of some time becoming the directing agents.

The most menial service known to the business was performed with the skill which intelligence communicates to the eye and hand, and with the pleasure which a foresight of good results adds to even manual employment.

They were in actual contact with that which they were to understand. No manual exercises disconnected from any real material products were perverting their practice. With minds trained to observe and to generalize, by the exercises of the schools, now directed to the particular operations of their business, they at once became conscious of what must be generally true.

This power of generalization, the product of right training in the elementary and scientific schools, enabled them to pass easily by all those, who see only what is actually before their eyes.

The experiences and testimony of these young persons and of their overseers prove that general intelligence and the power of self-control form the true basis of all high success in the practical application of active power.

With this basis a course in the technical schools would have given them a more direct and easy way to experience and skill.

The term "practical" is sometimes applied to knowledge. This use of language leads us into error, for by it we are in danger of attributing to knowledge that which belongs to power only. The most practical men in the world are those who have the largest and most symmetrical development of their active power. A philosophical system of education, then, should provide for a general cultivation of the individual, as a human being, before his activities are turned into an unnatural channel by the pursuit of any trade or profession.

But the idea of introducing into the public school any exercises that have for their immediate end to train the children for special places in life, has been quite generally abandoned, and for two reasons:—

1st. It has been discovered that a citizen of a free state has no special place for which he is to be prepared, and to which he is to be assigned. The place that he is to fill is to be determined not by the accident of birth, of race, or of wealth, but by the qualities of his mind and the use he makes of his power. The children as they enter the public schools do not bring with them the facts from which the teachers may infer what special instruction the future of each will require.

2d. There is a growing sentiment in favor of directing public instruction towards that general development of the individual which will make a man of him, and in accomplishing this end fit him to enter with intelligence upon any service to which his capacities and his inclinations may finally lead him.

It seems now to be generally admitted that any system of public instruction that does not make human development, with all that is implied in it, an end, is false in theory and a failure in practice. To justify the support of a system of public schools by a general tax, there must be some common end which they are adapted to accomplish, and which is necessary to the well-being of the people considered to be citizens of the state. This is the only solid ground upon which the public school may rest and expect public support.

Suppose, then, it be the concurrent opinion of those best able to judge, that the proper function of the public school is to furnish the occasions of a symmetrical human development, it still remains to be determined what are these occasions.

Human development is produced by the right exercise of power. In school the occasions of this exercise are objects and subjects of thought. These collected and rightly arranged constitute our public school courses of study.

The schools are criticised for the poor quality of their products. Their graduates, it is said, pass out of their classes into active life with grave defects in their education. They know something of books, but they neither have the ability nor the inclination to produce anything. They can understand what is explained to them, but cannot invent for themselves. They may have some power of thinking, but they cannot realize their thoughts in any product outside their own minds. Their capacities have been trained, but their faculties have been neglected. The criticism, while it is largely the product of an active imagination, has some foundation in fact, and directs our attention especially to one defect, charged against the work of the schools.

This defect consists of a failure to train the children to an independent use of their powers. It is proposed to remedy this defect by adding to our public school exercises a manual element, in the form of training in the use of mechanical tools. The most enlightened advocates of the new education, as it is sometimes called, would not occupy the attention of the public school with manual exercises for the sake of the manual skill which would result from them, but for the sake of that general development of active power, which an orderly use of tools is said to be adapted to produce. For no other reason than this defect will the practical with mechanical tools find a legitimate place in the public schools.

Admitting that the defects supposed actually exist, it does not follow that they are due to defective courses of study, nor that they may be removed by adding the operations of the workshop to the list. These are assumed, but neither of them has been proved to be true.

Men manual dexterity without reference to invention or construction is the product of imitation; to produce it requires simply a long practice in imitating a few mechanical movements that are first made by a master, for examples to be followed. After a time the states of mind that give origin to the skillful movements of the body are hardy objects of consciousness at all, and the individual moves on under the influence of the mechanical principle of action.

Great manual skill is not unfrequently found with those whose general intelligence is not of the highest order. In our experience we find instances of the existence of the one without the other.

Some minds are conscious of the knowledge only which they have acquired by

repetition. They may become skilled in imitating, but they will be wanting in independent and progressive power. They will also be wanting in that general intelligence which is necessary for the regulation of their private conduct as Christians, or of their public acts as members of a free state. It was a significant remark made by one who had devoted his life to the promotion of technical and industrial education, that we send missionaries to countries the skill of whose artisans is the admiration and envy of the missionaries themselves.

The public schools of Massachusetts were established that the learning necessary to the successful practice of self-government might not be buried in the graves of the fathers; that the learning necessary to set the people free from the bonds of those prejudices that enthrall the reason and the liberty of man might not be lost.

It appears from what has been said that in every complete system of public instruction ample provision should be made for the cultivation of general intelligence before the attention is directed to any special mode of life. This is because the individual is of more consequence to himself as a well-developed man than he is as a mechanical instrument, and because he is more valuable to the State as an intelligent and virtuous citizen than he is as a skillful artisan. It does not appear that the cultivation of mere mechanical dexterity holds any necessary relation to general intelligence or to virtue. It may exist apart from all those states of mind and body which fall within the legitimate province of the public school to produce. It does not appear to be necessary to the individual to pursue his disciplinary studies with greater facility, or to enter upon the race of life with the ability to acquire for himself the highest order of either professional or industrial skill.

In most schools there is no opportunity given for acquiring, in a philosophical way, an orderly knowledge of the facts of any of the sciences. Even language itself is learned as a collection of words, rather than as a means of expressing ideas. As a result of these omissions there is a failure to train the powers of observation and analysis, upon which depend and products all future scientific study, all true exercise of the reflective powers, and all high success in the operations of practical life will depend.

It is a common criticism that pupils pass from the elementary to the scientific schools with little or no preparation for the pursuit of scientific knowledge,—that the high schools, the technical schools and the colleges are compelled to stop in their courses and teach the facts of science before scientific study is possible.

It is urged that sawing and cooking should take their places among the branches of learning and practice pursued in the public schools, as a matter of practical utility, and that the conditions of our social life render it necessary to let these occupations be taken up in the public schools by constant contact with the other. It may be that I have not worked as earnestly as I might have done; but I have not been able to discern such valuable results from hand culture as my friends seem to find. I do not find that the exact construction of a box leads to the exact construction of an English sentence, but that mechanical students need as much dexterity in writing as any other. I have not found that students in mechanical courses were especially good in their mathematical work. On the contrary, I do find that the best workers in wood and metal are they who have proved that they have clear thoughts, and can express them clearly, and they who have shown large mathematical ability. Is it not possible, in these materialistic days, we push the methods of the laboratory too far? May not the gross and material concepts gathered in the shop so stand as to obscure the clearer and exact-acter intellectual concepts?"

Says another most distinguished authority: "The fundamental id of our theory of mental education is, as I think, that of the superiority of man to his uses." "Our primal thought has been to develop the individual man roundly and fully in himself." "The service which he does for the world is the natural outgrowth of what he is." This is the language of experience and philosophy. It directs our attention to the use of other means than the workshop for a proper modification of the work now done in the public schools, that they may do their own work in the most productive manner? If the defect consists in a failure to cultivate practical power in the minds of the children, then the reform we need is not so much in courses of studies as in the method employed in presenting these courses to the learner's mind.

If it is true, as affirmed, that the children are not able to do any independent work when they leave the schools, it is because they were not permitted to work independently in their class exercises. A skillful analysis of the mind of a school graduate will expose the processes to which it has been subjected during the periods of its tuition. In the examination we should inquire for the nature of the knowledge acquired, and for the kind of training the faculties have received. Pupils who have been brought up on books alone, will show when they take their places in the world that the world is a new object of thought.

The words of a book, if understood, direct attention to the ideas which they name, and not necessarily to anything beyond them; one may use a book and understand it, and still be ignorant of the objects it describes.

From these statements it appears that in the acquisition of knowledge, words were never intended to take the place of things. When used exclusively in the schools, they seem to close the senses and the understanding against the true objects of knowledge, and the individual passes through the world without seeing it. Again, if we turn our attention to the effect on the mind produced by the abstract use of language in study, we shall find that such a use is adapted to cultivate the passive powers only. The mind is active in receiving effects whenever it uses language as a substitute for objects as occasions for ideas. In such a case its labor is simply to discover the ideas invented by other minds. The result of such an exercise of the faculties is to prepare them to obtain information rather than knowledge; to feel impressions, but not produce them; to be controlled, but not to govern; to imitate the acts of others, but not to invent an independent course of conduct.

All this is changed when things take the place of words. Then the mind becomes conscious of knowledge, and of obtaining it by its own efforts. Under a system of objective teaching the learner is brought in direct contact with whatever he is to know,—with natural objects, language, abstract truth and states of mind. These are all made objects of consciousness as a condition of knowledge. The pupil in this way becomes an original investigator. He is trained to handle the objects of his investigation.

He learns the true method of thinking by using it, and in time he will find the source of his activity within himself. An individual trained in this way will acquire a knowledge of the facts of science by the use of his own observing powers; he will become skilled in analyzing the objects of his study by practice in analyzing them, and so will furnish his mind with that elementary knowledge which will form the basis of scientific classifications and of reasoning for general truth. This training leads to self-con-

trol and to a preparation for taking up the work of life with a good prospect of success. In addition to the objective study of things, of which I have spoken, we have two exercises in the schools that are especially adapted to train the mind to a skilful use of the eye and the hand. I refer to drawing, and to the practice by the pupils of constructing their own simple illustrative apparatus. Drawing is the language of form, and may take the place of written speech as a mode of expression. It implies a careful and prolonged observation of things to be described. It presents occasions for a free exercise of judgment, imagination and invention. It is one of the best means of cultivating the taste upon which the activity of taste depends, and by directing attention to the beautiful in the works of nature and art.

In constructing the means of reproducing physical phenomena to be observed, the mind is most thoroughly exercised in the study of the phenomena themselves. The exercise of making the apparatus is not now a simple imitation of a few mechanical motions; it is an invention of the means of illustrating ideas, and of presenting the phenomena of nature in a convenient form for a prolonged and systematic observation.

Our schools are overcrowded with work already. In the elementary grades there seems to be no time for the systematic study of the qualities of objects, nor for the application of the knowledge thus gained to a systematic observation of natural objects, nor for such an exercise of the faculties as will add to their original state a facility in acting.

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., FEB. 12, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher.

OFFICE, Rear of Post Office, Newton. Subscription, \$2 in advance.—Single copies for sale at the office and by all newsdealers.

Telephone No. 2009.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter.

MANUAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. John W. Dickinson of Newtonville, secretary of the State Board of Education, takes decided ground against manual training in the public schools, and he presents reasons therefor, which cannot fail to command attention. His position has already caused something of a sensation among educators and those interested in our schools, and promises also to cause quite an extended controversy. The matter is one of so much importance that we give Mr. Dickinson's lecture, read before the West Newton Lyceum on Monday night, in full on another page, and we advise all interested in our public school system to give it a careful reading.

The whole question can be summed up in a sentence. Do we wish to train our school children to become mere mechanical imitators, however skillful or proficient, or do we wish them to have such training as will make them intelligent men and women? If the former, why send them to school at all, instead of apprenticing them at once to some trade? That would be the height of this "practical education" of which we are hearing so much.

The real duty of the public school is to teach children to think, to develop their reasoning powers, to train their faculties so that they will not become mere machines, capable of earning their bread and butter, but of nothing better or higher. The public schools should lay the foundation for the life and character of the future citizen, and not merely give manual or mental dexterity to its pupils. After the public school life is ended is time enough for the professional schools, or those where special science is taught. If the work of the first has been done well and thoroughly, the pupil is fitted for special instruction.

Just here is perhaps one of the greatest defects in the modern system of teaching in our public schools. There is always an examination in view, and the teacher that succeeds in getting the largest number of pupils though successfully is the most loudly applauded. The pupils are crammed with facts, the examination papers are prepared solely with the intent to test the pupil's memory, not his thinking power or his general intelligence, and the pupil with the most parrot-like memory stands at the head of the list, too generally without any definite understanding of the subject.

This is not the ideal of the public school nor of the work of the teacher. Cramping is not education, nor is it a good preparation for citizenship or for taking up the work of life with any prospect of success. Cultivating the memory is well enough as far as it goes, but it is very far from being education. The public schools have enough and more than enough to do now, without burdening the pupils with any further demands upon their over-taxed memories by elaborate systems of manual training. Except as a recreation, it has no place in our public school system, as Mr. Dickinson justly says.

THE TOWER QUESTION.

As was stated in the GRAPHIC last week, there would be no difficulty in raising money for a clock to be put in Eliot Hall tower, and the remonstrance that was presented in the board of Aldermen, Monday night, proved that there are a large number of public-spirited citizens who would contribute towards such an object. Mr. Bacon has generously offered the free use of the tower and is willing to furnish a guarantee if necessary, that the bell can remain there for twenty years, and the citizens of Wards One and Seven are willing to pay for a clock and all expenses of setting it up, if the city will have the bell placed in the tower. It is difficult to see what more the fire department committee could ask.

By placing the bell in Eliot Hall tower, it would be above all the surrounding buildings, and could be heard for a long distance. This would not be the case if the Armory Hall tower was used, as the bell would then be lower than any of the surrounding blocks, and the sound would probably be rendered indistinct in the greater part of Ward Seven, by the high brick blocks that intervene.

Another strong argument for the use of the Eliot tower, is that it is fire proof, and there would be but small danger from fire. Armory Hall, on the other hand, is an old wooden building heated by furnaces, and in case of a fire the city would probably have to be at the expense of another bell and striker. As Chief Bixby said at the debate over the matter some weeks ago, the city has seen the folly of putting up a fire alarm bell on a wooden building.

The cost of fitting up the tower for the bell would probably be no greater than the cost of putting up a new tower on Armory Hall. Besides, the citizens who signed the remonstrance represent the general sentiment of the two wards, and pay such a large proportion of the taxes that their wishes are entitled to some consideration in the matter.

One of the measures before the legislature is heartily endorsed by many temperance people, who believe that it would be one of the most effective temperance

measures that could be passed. This is to make the license for cities of 50,000 inhabitants or over \$1,000, and \$500 in all other places. This has crowded out all the smaller and more disreputable rum shops, where it has been tried, and has also caused those holding licenses to be as active opponents of unlicensed liquor dealers as the most active friends of temperance. In cities which cannot be carried for no license, or where the no license law is not enforced, the high license plan is recommended as tending to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic. Certainly anything that would tend to reduce the number of rum shops would be beneficial, and so much is said in favor of high license that it would seem to be worthy of a trial.

The terrible railroad disaster in Vermont has been so graphically described in the daily papers that there is seemingly nothing left to be desired by the most curious. The grim tale of horrors has been relieved, however, by some humorous touches, as for instance, one day we read of the terrible death of an unfortunate lady, the wife of an ex-governor, and the agonized searching of her husband and friends for her remains, the whole filling a column or more, and the next day a short paragraph curtly informs us that the lady was not killed, as she was safe at home all the time. A bright reporter does not allow facts to stand in his way, when there are several columns to be filled about any matter in which the public are interested.

THE Watertown postmaster struggle is over at last, and James F. Lynch, the grocer, has been appointed. The office only has a salary of \$1000, with no allowance for clerk hire or rent, and Mr. Lynch will probably make it an adjunct to his grocery store. The new postmaster is a native of Ireland, who came to this country when a boy, and has held various town offices. Mr. Gleason, the present postmaster, has held the office for 12 years, and has been very efficient and popular, but it was expecting too much of a Democratic administration to look for his reappointment. He will now have more time to attend to the enterprise, and will probably make that bright paper more interesting than ever.

It is reported that a plot is on foot to defeat the confirmation of Mr. Morgan as postmaster of Newton. The Mathews case is said to have given a hint, and some of his political opponents have taken advantage of him in a certain paper, and have sent marked copies to Washington, hoping to convey the impression that he is another colored Democrat, and to raise the same prejudices that were appealed to so successfully in the Mathews case. It is to be hoped that the plot will not succeed. Mr. Morgan is a much better looking and more genial man than would be inferred by those who happened to see the picture referred to.

ONE of the Boston Sunday papers has adopted a new method of collecting advertising bills, by printing among its society notes the names of delinquent patrons, with a polite invitation to call and settle. It would be interesting to know just how many bills were sent before this method was resorted to.

THE Blair bill seemed to have few friends at the West Newton Lyceum, Monday night, and even those who favored national aid for public schools, only gave it a qualified approval. It is a fine scheme for getting rid of the surplus in the national treasury, but it is difficult to believe that its author can look upon it as a wise or statesman-like measure.

CHARLES THEODORE RUSSELL has published a pamphlet addressed to the Massachusetts Legislature, in which he groups his able arguments in favor of abolishing the poll-tax as a prerequisite to voting. He has been for years an advocate of this change.

THE Overseers of the Poor had a balance left of their appropriation at the end of the last year, making them an exception among the various city departments, as in most of them the balance was the other way.

—EX-PRESIDENT C. P. CLARK is talked of as a probable commissioner under the Interstate commerce bill. The President could not make a better appointment.

The Oratorio of "Emmanuel."

The first performance of this new Oratorio will be given at Eliot Hall, Wednesday evening, March 16th, by the West Newton Choral Union, assisted by singers from the Boston Handel & Haydn Society, and Waltham Choral Union, comprising 125 voices in all. Mr. J. Eliot Trowbridge, the author of the Oratorio, will also be the director, and the production will be an occasion of great interest, both from the importance of the work itself, and the number of prominent soloists, which include Mrs. E. Humphrey Allen, Miss Gertrude Edmunds, Mr. Geo. J. Parker, and Mr. Clarence E. Hay. There will be a fine orchestra of 11 pieces, Mr. C. N. Allen, Mr. Wulf Fries, and other prominent musicians will appear. The seating capacity of Eliot Hall is only 844, as new seating arrangements have been made, and a number of chairs have been taken out, in order to form a cross aisle. On this account those who wish to attend should order their seats at once of Mr. Trowbridge, which they can do by letter, giving the location in the hall they desire. A large number of musical people from Boston have already signified their intention of being present, in order to see the first production of this work, and seats will probably be difficult to get several days before the evening comes. The reserved seats have been put at \$1.00, 75 and 50 cents.

—AN ART Loan Exhibition will be given in Channing church parlors on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 22d and 23d, from 3 to 10 p. m. A Curiosity and Antique Department has recently been added to the attractions provided, and the art department will be an unusually full and interesting one. A small admission fee will be charged, and all are invited.

—ONE of the measures before the legislature is heartily endorsed by many temperance people, who believe that it would be one of the most effective temperance

THE GRAND ARMY CARNIVAL.

THE ATTRACTIONS TO BE OFFERED AT ELIOT HALL NEXT WEEK.

The long-talked of Grand Army carnival will open at Eliot Hall next Wednesday evening, and continue every afternoon and evening during the rest of the week. The doors will be open at 6 p. m., at which time supper will be served in the lower hall at 5 cents a plate. At 7:45 p. m. Lieut.-Governor Brackett, Adjutant General Dutton and Surgeon General Holt, Department Commander Nash and staff, Mayor Kimball and the members of the city government will arrive, and the carnival will be formally opened, with speeches by the Lieut.-Governor, who will be acting governor on that day as Governor Ames will be in New York; Commander Nash will also be called upon and Mayor Kimball.

The music for the first evening will be furnished by Baldwin's Boston Cadet Orchestra, and preparations have been made for very brilliant affair.

The chief marshal for the carnival is Mr. Henry E. Cobb, and his aids are Messrs. Andrew S. March, Jr., Winfield S. Slocum, Avalon Graves, Edward E. Hardy, C. P. Clark, Jr., Avery Rand and David W. Farquhar.

The committee of ladies have selected the following colors to distinguish the tables of the different wards: Ward One, pink; Two, blue; Three, yellow; Four, Nilegreen; Five, violet; Six, white; Seven, red. The tables will present a beautiful sight as the ladies have succeeded in gathering a great variety of useful and ornamental articles, and the friendly rivalry between the wards will have excellent results for the Grand Army. The committees attached to each table will have badges showing the color of the ward.

Other attractions will be the flower and candy tables, a post-office, a Gypsy camp, an Auburndale side-show which is expected to be very amusing, and an extensive collection of war relics, under the charge of Major S. A. Rantell, which will be one of the special features of the carnival.

THE SECOND EVENING.

A double quartette composed of leading local singers will give a number of war songs, and music will be furnished by the High school orchestra.

THE THIRD EVENING.

the officers of the High school will give a sword drill, which is expected to be an interesting feature, and the Cadet orchestra will again furnish music.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

will be children's day, and special features will be prepared for their enjoyment. In the evening the Newton City band will furnish music, and this is expected to be the best night, as it will be the closing one of the carnival.

NOTES.

Some fine paintings have been donated to the fair and will be voted for. A long list of other valuable articles will be voted for, and some exciting contests are expected.

There will be number of grab boxes, which always cause so much sport.

Children under 15 years will be admitted for 10 cents.

It is desired by the executive committee that all articles intended for the ward tables of the G. A. R. carnival, should be sent to the different ladies of the committee on Monday, Feb. 14th, with the cost of material marked on the top of each article.

The fruits of two months' labor of the ladies of Newton will be seen in the most attractive display of useful and ornamental articles ever offered for sale in this city, which, with the many features in the line of amusements, will make the carnival the event of the year.

Which ward will have the most attractive and successful table is the question of the day.

High School Notes.

An association has been formed to publish the Lyceum Docket. This paper was originally issued in the High School Review, but for want of support was discontinued. Its purpose is to furnish a complete record of the Lyceum proceedings and to give the text of all bills and resolutions. The association is called the "Lyceum Docket Association" and is composed of holders of 25 cent shares.

The Invitations are out for the reception of the class of '87. The reception commences at 8 o'clock and is to be followed by dancing. The matrons and all former members, and as many new ones as may patronize us can depend on perfect satisfaction and polite attention. Respectfully, A. M. GEMERON.

18 Tremont Row, Boston.

CABINETS.

Only \$2.00 per dozen.

Not club pictures, but first-class photos, and warranted equal in finish and artistic lighting to any \$7.00 pictures. All our former patrons, and as many new ones as may patronize us can depend on perfect satisfaction and polite attention. Respectfully, A. M. GEMERON.

18 Tremont Row, Boston.

READING.

MISCELLANEOUS SELECTIONS.

AT LASSELL SEMINARY.

PROF. CUMNOCK.

—ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,

AT 7:45 O'CLOCK. Tickets at the door 50 cents.

C. C. BRAGDON, Principal.

FARQUHARS RELIABLE SEEDS.

Our firm is composed of three experienced gardeners and growers. Our HOME-GROWN SEEDS, also NOVELTIES in FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS, selected by Mr. Farquhar, are the best in the market, unsurpassed in excellence and low in price. The most popular Cultivators in New England use our Seeds. Please write for our Large Catalogue for 1887 (free). It is a valuable book, and after the first year to plant, it is a valuable guide, and affords a good guide to plant.

R. & J. FARQUHAR & CO., 19 So. Market St., Boston.

Branch office every Friday evening at 8 o'clock at offices of C. F. Rand, rear Post Office, and 1 to 3 p. m. Special arrangements made for private institutions. (Instruction given on Remington No. 2 standard type writer.) Pupils may enter class at any time. Instruction may be given in a specialty, called the "Handwriting Machine," and other subjects solicited. Orders for Typewriting Machine and general supplies solicited. Send stamp for circular. S. G. GREENWOOD, 33 Pemberton Square, Boston.

Short-Hand AND TYPE WRITING SCHOOL.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of Phillip Murphy, late of Newton, in said county, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said court, for probate by the executors, and the same is now on file in the office of the Clerk of Probate.

That the same is acknowledged to be the last will and testament of the said Phillip Murphy.

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NEWTONVILLE.

—Miss Maria Gill of Worcester has been spending a few days in Newtonville.

—The Rev. Wm. H. Dearborn of Hartford, Conn., has been spending a few days with his brother, H. P. Dearborn.

—The engagement of Mr. Leroy Tewksbury to Miss Sadie Ott of Topeka, Kansas, is announced.

—Mrs. W. F. Davenport and family expect to leave for Europe some time in March.

—Miss Lenora Libby has accepted the position of assistant book-keeper with Thayer, McNeill & Co. of Temple place, Boston.

—Mrs. F. W. Gafield gave a charming supper to twenty-five or thirty of her friends in Newtonville, Thursday evening, Feb. 3d.

—Mr. John W. Fiske, who with his family occupied Mrs. George Kimball's house last summer, died quite suddenly last week in Boston.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Tewksbury and child left last Saturday by the way of Pittsburg, Pa., for their home in Hutchinson, Kansas.

—Miss Louise Pinkham has gone to Albany, N. Y., for a rest and change of ten days, and will visit New York city before returning.

—Evening service in the Universalist church next Sunday, at 7 p.m., at which the Rev. Dr. Miner of Boston will speak. All are invited.

—The regular sociable of the Congregational society took place Wednesday evening. A large number were present and a very enjoyable evening was passed.

—The repetition of the children's entertainment in the Swedishborgian parlors on Tuesday evening was very successful, and about \$23 was realized therefrom in spite of the storm.

—The next meeting of the Woman's Guild will be held at Mrs. C. M. Blanchard's on Cabot street, next Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 15th. The subject will be suitable reading matter for young people, with papers and discussions.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Briggs, Jr., gave a eucne party Tuesday evening, the occasion being the anniversary of their wedding. A most social evening was passed by the guests and well-wishers of Mr. and Mrs. Briggs.

—Mayor Kimball was present at the gathering of mayors of Massachusetts at the Parker House, Boston, last Saturday. A club was formed, officers elected, and municipal indebtedness and other matters were discussed.

—Mr. H. T. Gardiner gave several fine solos upon the cornet, at a meeting under the auspices of the Appleton Street Temporary Home in Boston last Saturday, when a society was formed for the work of saving the intemperate.

—Miss Barnes has decided to give her lesson in cooking at the Universalist church vestry in this ward, as there are greater conveniences there than she could find in Newton. Full particulars of the course will be found in another column.

—The vesper service at the Universalist church last Sunday evening, was a very enjoyable musical service. The Amphion quartette, so well known here, need no words of praise for they always sing well. The church was well filled by an attentive congregation.

—The Boston Oratorio society, of which C. P. Harkins of this place is president, rendered Gomond's "Redemption," last Sunday evening, to one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in the Boston Theatre. The chorus numbered 500 voices. It was a great success artistically and financially.

—The meeting of the Every Saturday club at Mrs. Robert's last Saturday evening, was especially pleasant. Moliere was the subject, and very entertaining and interesting papers were read by Mrs. F. A. Waterhouse, Miss A. A. Smead and Mr. Hayden. The meeting was large and fully enjoyed by all.

—Mr. Edward Dexter, so well-known as Mr. Fitch's right-hand man, was married Wednesday evening, to Miss Marion Trowbridge of Brookline. Quite a party of Newtonville friends went over to the wedding, which was a very pretty affair. The couple had many substantial and useful presents, and will live at present at Mr. Dexter's home with his mother and grandfather on Washington street.

—The adjourned meeting of the Goddard Literary Union took place Tuesday evening. There were comparatively few members present, yet enough to transact the necessary business. A complete revolution was made in the board of government. The newly elected officers are as follows: President, H. D. Kingsbury; vice-president, W. F. Kimball; secretary, Joseph L. Atwood; treasurer, A. B. Tainter. Very little other business was done.

—The concert given in the Universalist church on Monday evening, for the benefit of the Ward Two table of the G. A. R. fair, was a very enjoyable and successful affair. The audience was large and appreciative. The programme was excellent. Miss Edith Estelle Torrey's rich mezzo voice was heard at its best, and the clear, sustained tones of Miss Florence Holmes' voice were very enjoyable. Mr. Allison's piano part of the programme was fine, especially in the accompaniments. Mr. Stutson is always inimitable in his character representations. It is hoped that \$100 may be realized from this concert, to aid the Ward Two table in its supply.

—Mr. Elbridge G. Johnson died quite suddenly at the residence of his son in Dorchester on Monday. He returned from Florida, where he had been for three months, about a week before his death, and was ill with pneumonia when he arrived. Last fall Mr. Johnson sold his farm to the Parker Brothers of Boston, but continued his care of the business, and his visit to Florida was mainly for the purpose of disposing of several car-loads of cattle he had shipped there. He leaves a widow and several sons, one of whom is a station agent at Wellesley. The funeral was held at Dorchester on Wednesday, and a number of friends from this place were present.

—The brief notice of Miss Beecher's Boston lecture given last week, did her injustice in saying that she urged women to enter into "bold and free" competition with men. Her position was rather the reverse, as so far from encouraging this she made it almost impossible by her definition of woman's work and duties. She defines woman's place in the world as wherever she can accomplish the work for which God has fitted her, where wrong is to be righted, evil to be overcome, ignorance to

be enlightened, sympathy to be given, or good of any kind to be done. It is a very large and comprehensive place that is opened to her, and one in which she will meet with but little competition—in an offensive sense—from men.

—Mrs. George W. Morse left on Thursday to join her husband in Southern California, he having decided not to return home until Spring.

—Dalhousie Lodge, F. and A. M., initiated four new members at its meeting Wednesday evening, and received five applications for membership. A quartette has been formed among the members to furnish music at the meetings.

—The Young Men's Literary and Debating Society, at their meeting on Tuesday evening, organized as a House of Representatives, and a chose a Speaker and Clerk. Constitutional points were debated, and an appropriation bill passed for the purchase of books. The next meeting, on account of the musical entertainment Tuesday evening in the Congregational church parlors, will be held on Monday evening and a literary program will be given. Several new members have been received and the society promises well.

—Quite a little sensation was caused on Wednesday morning by the announcement that L. A. Harris, the barber, had sold out to Douglas Diamond, and had left town, intending to go to Wyoming Territory. Sergeant Davis happened to meet him in the Fitchburg depot, and Harris sent back by him some \$70 that he owed Mr. Leavitt and some \$15 that he owed the City Band, and which he had overlooked in the hurry of his preparations for departure.

—The death of Miss A. E. Chandler, an artist of excellent repute and a most estimable lady, has brought to a very large circle of friends a severe sense of bereavement. For the past ten or twelve years she has occupied apartments in the Studio building, Boston, devoting herself chiefly to the finishing of photographs in crayon and water colors, and had by her excelling qualities secured an appreciative patronage. Previous to her engagement in the Studio building, she was in the service of Mr. G. H. Loomis for four years on Tremont Row, and for several years an inmate of his family at Cambridge. At the time of her sickness and death, which occurred on the 28th of January, she was at the residence of Mr. Loomis of Newtonville, where by her kindly disposition and genial manners, she was widening a circle of acquaintances and friendship already extensive. Her funeral, which brought together a large company of relatives and friends from Boston, Cambridge and elsewhere, was attended by Rev. Mr. Holway of the M. E. church, whose remarks were both impressive and highly appropriate. Her remains were taken to Duxbury, her family home and birth place, where a second service was held previous to interment in the cemetery.

WEST NEWTON.

—The Railroad Station is having a new floor laid and other much needed improvements made.

—Mr. H. A. Clapp closed his very successful course of lectures in the Unitarian church parlors, last Thursday evening, with "King Lear."

—Dr. F. Thayer has been compelled to suspend his duties on account of a severe cold. It is hoped that confinement at home will be but temporary.

—The ringing of the fire alarm bell Wednesday afternoon was caused by the breaking of a wire at Lower Falls. A tree that was being chopped down fell across it.

—The sewerage question has been taken up by the Waltham board of Aldermen in a way that looks like business, but here in Newton very little interest seems to be taken in the matter.

—The Royal Order of Good Fellows installed all but three of their officers at last week's meeting. The three will be installed at the next meeting, the first Wednesday in March.

—At the dinner of the New England Water Works Association, Mayor Kimball, Superintendent Hyde, Engineer Noyes and Messrs F. A. Dewson and A. S. Glover were present.

—A. J. Fiske & Co. have the contract for the plumbing of the Public Library building, the new High School building, and a half dozen large contracts for private houses. The name of the firm is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well done.

—The last of a series of four germans, under the auspices of some Auburndale young ladies, held in Nickerson Hall, closed Monday evening. The invitations extended principally to Cambridge and Boston, and the series have been very enjoyable.

—A charter for a lodge of Odd Fellows has been applied for, and at the meeting of the grand lodge, the application was referred to the grand lodge officers with full power to act. There are nearly one hundred and ninety names on the application, so that the lodge will start off with an extraordinary large list of charter members.

—Mrs. Frank Green of Adams avenue was found dead in her room last Saturday evening. She had not been ill previously and was about the house during the day. Dr. Haynes was called and pronounced the cause to be heart disease. She was about 43 years of age and leaves a husband and two children, the eldest being six years old.

—The familiar face and figure of Ex-City Marshal Hines has been seen in his old haunts, the City Hall, the last week, paying a little visit to his old friends and comrades. He is looking remarkably hale and vigorous, as if he might still do battle with the biggest rogue in the Commonwealth; but he is at present engaged in more peaceful manufacturing avocations in Northern Vermont, quite near the state line, and represents himself as doing a thriving business.

—Postmaster Stacy has been having a hard time of it for the past two weeks; both of his assistants, Miss Trowbridge and Miss Wheeler, have been kept at home by illness, and as their places could not be filled, Mr. Stacy has had all the work of the office, the telegraph office, and his store to do. Nevertheless the patrons of the office have had no occasion to find fault, as the mails have been always promptly distributed and the other work kept up.

—At the suggestion of Mrs. Walton, the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association passed resolutions at its annual meeting, offering two prizes, one of \$50 and one of \$25, for the best essays upon the following subject: "The opportunity and responsibility devolving upon woman by the right of school committee suffrage to interest

herself in school matters, in securing suitable persons to fill the office of school committee, and in seeing that the persons elected faithfully fulfil the duties pertaining to the office." Competition is open to both sexes.

—Mr. W. K. Wood left on Thursday for Titusville, Fla., where he will remain for some time.

—The Highway Committee held a conference with the officers of the Street Railway Company on Friday evening, to talk over the plans for the road.

—Mrs. Sarah M. U. Smith, widow of the late Adolphus Smith, died on Wednesday at the homestead on Watertown street, at the advanced age of 81 years. She was one of the oldest residents of the city, and in former years took an active part in the Congregational church work, but of late years has not been able to leave the house. She leaves one son, Mr. J. Upham Smith, who resided with her, and her many friends among the older residents were pained to learn of her death.

—The ladies and gentlemen of the "Grass-hopper" chorus, responded to an invitation to repeat the operetta for the benefit of the Methodist church on Arlington Heights, Tuesday last, and with the addition of some other pieces presented quite an attractive program. Mr. T. E. Stutson commenced with a Zoological lecture. He opened his subject by saying that to study it properly one must be brought into contact with it, and produced several specimens, some of which must have been preserved from the Ark. It was a very interesting and exhaustive presentation of the subject, and equally instructive to both old and young who composed his audience. Miss Morton followed with the song, "Should he Upbraid," by Bishop, which she sang finely and received a hearty encore; Miss Tolman entertained the audience by a finely rendered violin solo, accompanied by her sister; Mr. W. H. Emerson gave a song, "The Smuggler." Mr. Emerson is a recent resident of West Newton, and a valuable acquisition to the musical circle. The "Grass-hoppers" were the last on the program, and with their usual unique costumes and wonted successful presentation of the play, elicited the hearty plaudits of the audience. The performance was held in the church, a temporary stage being erected. It was built about a year since, and is a model of a small country church, both as to architecture, frescoing and furniture.

AUBURNDALE.

—Quartermaster Barnes of this city assisted at the inspection of the Boston Fusiliers last week.

—Mr. Willard K. Rice, eldest son of J. Willard Rice of this city, was married in Waltham Monday afternoon, the bride being Miss Carrie R. Nichols, daughter of Mrs. Bridge. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride, Rev. T. F. Fales officiating. Only relatives of the parties were present, and after the ceremony the happy couple left for Montreal. Many handsome presents were received, among them being a purse of gold from Rice, Kendall & Co., where the groom is employed. They will reside in Waltham.

—Mr. William Woodbridge, formerly of Auburndale, was here for a day or two last week. He has been for fifteen years a resident of Duluth, Minnesota, where he has fulfilled the promise of his youth, in becoming a successful man of business. He has charge of a thriving book and stationery trade, and for some years has conducted one of the newspapers in that famous and fast-growing city. The recent death of his sister, Mrs. Tracy of Detroit, Mich., is an event full of sadness for many of her friends who remember her bright, cheerful ways, and her lovely character. Our sympathy goes forth to her husband and the five children to whom her loss cannot be repaired.

—Miss Herring, who died on Thursday, Feb. 3, while on a visit to Mrs. John Dennis on Beacon street, Boston, has been for several years a resident of Auburndale. She was a remarkable woman in her energy and activity, and in her patience and power to plan and execute benevolent designs. She has for the past few months been engaged in obtaining the sum necessary to complete the purchase of the home for missionaries and their children on Hancock street. A few days since she was gratified by the knowledge that the whole amount was pledged. She was an entirely quiet and unpretending woman, but beneath that plain exterior a beautiful soul has been expanding through many years of earnest labor, until at length she has entered into paradise. The funeral service on Saturday at Emmanuel church, Boston, was attended by a large number of her friends from Auburndale.

Lasell Notes.

Prof. Bradon, writing from Europe and referring to a former note, says, "Let me correct one statement—Miss Chamberlayne is not in Miss Carpenter's place, but in mine. She has full powers." We believe that the power so intrusted is most wisely used for the best interests of school and students.

Mrs. Lincoln achieved her usual success in the cooking lecture on Monday. The making of an apple pie without the slightest waste of material was a marvel which must be seen (and tasted) to be realized. An excellent pea soup was strained through a colander and enriched with a little milk and a tablespoonful each of batter and flour cooked together. Oatmeal gruel and beef tea were also prepared. The next lecture will be on Monday, Feb. 19, on Fish a la creme, spinach, cream cakes, Danish pudding.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

—That was a painful mistake on the part of a fellow-citizen here last Sunday who took a drink of ammonia supposing it to be a much pleasanter beverage of a similar outward appearance. He will be quite likely to examine the contents of a bottle more closely hereafter before putting it to his lips.

—The ladies who are soliciting for the G. A. R. festival—Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Ayles and Mrs. Shattuck, are working very vigorously, and say they are meeting with good success.

—Sullivan's and Wiswall's mills, which have been shut down on account of the high water, commenced running again on full time this week.

—The many friends of Mrs. Freeman will be glad to learn that she is out of danger and on the road to recovery from her recent severe illness.

—John Craven, an employee in Sullivan's mill, while unloading a dray one day this week, sprained his leg and was carried to his home.

—Inquiry is made asking who are the committee on the foot bridge, and if it would not be economy to apply a coat of paint? It has not yet been

painted and as it has withstood one freshet it would seem to be advisable to complete the work.

—As Mr. W. P. Holden was about taking the train to Newton Wednesday evening, Officer Hartman, of the H. I. and S. and his son, Jim, to Boyden Hill, where a number of his friends were gathered. Comptroller E. E. Moody in a few well chosen words presented him with a handsome black walnut roll top desk and chair, with the presents of those present. Mr. Holden was deeply affected, but it made a fitting response.

NONANTUM.

The people of this country are looking forward with great pleasure to the singer and entertainer to be held at the North Evangelical church on Tuesday evening, Feb. 22d. For the entertainment the services of the following artists have been secured: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Cobb of Newton, Mr. Wm. A. Abercrombie of Waltham, Mr. Charles E. Maynard of Cambridge, and the Ariel Quartette of Boston. Mr. A. R. Murray of Watertown, the bagpipe performer, will be present and favor the lovers of Scotch music with some choice selections. Mr. Abercrombie, recently from Scotland, and who comes very highly recommended, will entertain the audience with some of the best Scotch songs, and which will be the popular song, "McGregor's Gathering." Mr. Maynard, the people's favorite reader, will render some of the latest productions in his inimitable style. Mr. Cobb with Mrs. Cobb for accompanist, will render some humorous songs in a manner well calculated to bring a smile to the faces of all who have heard this gentleman, bespeak for him a brilliant future. Of the ability of the Ariel Quartette, the Boston Home Journal says: "They sing finely; they are cordially and deservedly applauded for their finish and expressiveness of their singing, their finish and expressiveness of their singing, and the variety of their pleasing and interesting voices."

—During the hour of supper, on to the close of the entertainment, an opportunity will be offered for disposing of a beautiful silk crazy quilt by vote. This elegant piece of needlework has been made by the members of the Ariel Quartette, and is presented to the committee of this entertainment to be disposed of in a manner that would add to the treasury of the society. Already its value has brought forth many competitors.

West Newton Lyceum.

A meeting of the West Newton Lyceum will be

HELD AT—

City Hall, West Newton.

—ON—

Monday, Feb. 14, at 7.40 p. m.

Music, Violin and piano accompaniment.

Lecture on Socialism, Rev. John Graham Brooks of Brockton.

Debate, "Revenue Reform." Principal speakers, E. B. Haskell (expected), J. C. Carter, Jos. W. Stover, E. H. Pierce, W. E. Sheldon, S. L. Powers, J. B. Goodrich, J. C. Ivy.

18

Dissolution of Partnership

The undersigned having bought out the business

of the firm of

C. T. WOOD & CO.,

will carry it on at the old stand,

Gammon's Block, opposite Waltham

Street, West Newton.

[Written for the GRAPHIC.]
FROZEN RAIN.

What a wond'rous beauty Winter wears,
When o'er the earth, the glossy snow gleams
white,
And every twig, a crystal fruitage bears
Of frozen rain-drops; Inst'rens in the light,
How smoothly lies the snowy drapery,
In seamless beauty, woven o'er the world,
Its silken softness veiling graciously.
The scenes that were unlovely to behold,
Are rounding many a rude, unbeauteous line,
That fixed itself in some conspicuous place,
Into a curve of beauty, rare, divine—
In perfectness of symmetry and grace;
And O! what glory glistens, where the breeze
That drifts the crystal-laden boughs amohg,
Wafts in the golden sunlight, 'till the trees
Flash like a shower of gems, at random flung;
See! with a thousand pendente icicles,
The netted woodbine, hanging from the walls,
Doth seem like one of those rare miracles
Of woven lace-work, draped in Plenty's halls;
O yonder sun! red-rolling in the sky,
Too soon thon break'st in twain the glittering
spell,
The frozen geas dissolved before mine eye,
Run down in dripping tears, and yet 'tis well,
For joyous smiles shall follow tears of grief,
And where each twig now weeps the Winter's
death,
Ere long a bud shall spread its tender leaf,
And snowy blossoms shed their fragrant breath.
JAMES H. GILKEY.

TOMMY.

BY MARY B. BRUCE.

"Gracious sakes alive! Look here! Shoo! Seat! Whoa! Get up!" These ejaculations burst from Cousin Salina, Farmer Fletcher'skinswoman and housekeeper, and his *vis-à-vis* at the breakfast-table.

"Well done, the rascal!" said Mr. Fletcher.

"Who invited you in here, you scamp?"

"Good for Tommy!"

These were the exclamations of Archie and Kate Fletcher, from their respective sides of the table.

Evidently feeling that the sense of the company was a welcome, Tommy approached and took a hot biscuit from Kate's plate. He did not, however, sit down, but remained modestly standing—on all fours. Tommy was a horse.

That spring morning Tommy found the dining-room door into the yard wide open, and, liking society and good things to eat, he had mounted the three steps and was in the room before Cousin Salina, being unusually preoccupied, saw him across the coffee-pot.

That Tommy was a spoiled horse, was plain enough. He was born on Kate's eleventh birthday, now four years past. She adopted him, and from that day to this he had lived in clover.

"I must say," said Cousin Salina, "this is making a circus of the house."

"Now, Cousin," laughed Kate, "you're not a bit shocked, down deep. I know it by the twinkle in your eye."

The brown curly head of the young girl and the horse's creamy mane were close together as she fed him fried potatoes with a fork.

"He wants a cup of coffee," said Archie. "Any gentleman wants his cup of coffee at breakfast. Ask for it, Tommy; ask prettily."

Tommy backed off a step, and raising his right forefoot, nodded his head up and down.

"Good boy!" cried Kate. "Do, Cousin Salina, give him some coffee in a bowl; not too hot, you know, and awfully sweet. He's got such a sweet tooth, the great baby."

"I never heard of such ridiculous nonsense in all my born days," protested Cousin Salina. But she proceeded to prepare the coffee, her eyes cast down, perhaps to hide another twinkle.

Archie brought the coffee, and Tommy declined it without thanks.

"Thomas," said Kate, severely, "take what is set before you, asking no questions."

She tied her apron around Tommy's neck as bib, and again offering the coffee, told him to take it like a man. He obeyed, but made up his face that provoked a laugh he found quite disconcerting. Kate dropped her napkin, and the polite Tommy picked it up with his teeth and laid it in her lap.

"Good fellow," said Kate. "Now we'll make our exit. Come here, sir."

She drew him to a chair, and lightly mounted him, bare-back and bridleless as he was.

"Look out for your head and the steps," continued her father.

Kate bowed her head to the arched neck, which she clasped with both arms, and the door was cleared with a bound.

"I never!" ejaculated Cousin Salina. "No hat, no saddle. I call that too risky."

"I'll risk Kate's keeping her seat and her looks, too," said Archie, proudly.

"The gypsy," said Mr. Fletcher, smiling, as the pair vanished toward the pasture.

"She's a born horsewoman," said the brother. "If it ran in our line she could make our fortune with Tommy."

"There's need enough to make it with something."

Mr. Fletcher said this with a quick sigh. The light dropped out of his face as a sudden gleam on the hearth drops into ashes. That gray, dreary look had been very common on that kindly face of late. He pulled his hat over his eyes and left the room.

Cousin Salina had called in the girl and was bustling about scraping the dishes; but her sigh did not escape Archie, and he waited impatiently until he could speak to her alone.

"You and father talked late last night," he said, abruptly. "Did he say anything to explain remarks like that just now? What does it mean? Is it father's poor health, or is it something about the farm that worries him? I don't see why it should; the improvements were paid for before mother died. And the crops have been first rate, and you have managed first rate. I'm sixteen, and if I am a bookworm I'm no grub, and I might be trusted a little."

He talked on because Cousin Salina made no sign of hearing him. Suddenly she turned and there were tears in her eyes.

"You're right, Archibald," she said. "Your father didn't ought to have kep' you and all of us in the dark as he has. The

time's come when he can't keep you and Catherine done up in cotton no longer. You'll have to give up your scholaring, and she her pictures and gypsy pranks. Do you know what indorsing is?"

"Yes; why?"

"Cause that's what the matter is. I hold that a man hasn't got no sort of right to indorse for more'n he could lose and not hurt his own. But your father's too easy-going, too expectin'. It runs in his family. There was his uncle on his mother's side—"

"But father," interrupted Archie, breathlessly; "who has he indorsed for?"

"A good-for-nothing fellow named George Leland. They was at boarding-school together, and kind of kep' up a friendliness, why, I don't know; a city high-flyer, and your father a plain man working right along in his father's tracks. I guess the aristocrat tickled your father makin' him times he was in York, your mother, she was steadyng. All her heads had good heads. Her mother, that's your grandma, and her four sisters!"

"Has father got to pay?" demanded Archie.

"He has that, and he don't know if all he's got will cover it. And, what's more, it's just pouring it into a sieve, for the cretur' has riddled not only his living, but himself with his doings. I couldn't sleep a wink all night for turning and twisting how to break it to you gradual. And here it is out like a shot, and you standin' up to it like a man."

An hour later Mr. Fletcher had had the relief of talking the miserable business over with his son, and finding that he was indeed man enough to face the worst.

"How will poor Gypsy ever stand it?" groaned the father, his face buried in his hands.

"Oh, never fear for Gypsy; she's made of the right stuff. We love the old place, every inch of it; but if it goes we shall have each other, and the world is before us."

"You may as well know the whole story," said Mr. Fletcher, with husky voice. "When I was away last week Dr. Clark told me what I knew already, that this trouble—touching his chest—"can't be cured, that I can't live unless I can spend my winters South, and that I can't do."

A ringing laugh and the light clatter of hoofs broke the death-like pause that followed these terrible words, so quietly spoken. Kate slid from Tommy's back and joined her father and brother at the bench under the blossom-laden apple tree.

"Four more lambs!" she cried, "and my Daisy's growing every minute. I've been over the farm and the men have planted half the hill lot. Why, Archie, it's nearly school-time. Oh, what is it? Archie!"

Kate soon learned the doom that was hanging over their home, and the father again found a comforter in his child. The mother's strong, loving spirit seemed looking out of the daughter's eyes.

"Don't trouble your heart about us, dear Father," she pleaded. "Why, there are lots of things we can do. Archie is so clever he could write books, or teach, or anything. And next winter we will go South and we'll raise oranges. Summers we can live in Mike's little house, and I can do all the work, and Tommy can just eat the grass around, and—"

She stopped—something in Archie's looks stopped her. His look said that Tommy would have to go with the farm.

Cousin Salina was watching them from the door, her apron at her eyes. "For myself," she was thinking, "I can go back to my folks; but these poor children haven't a soul nearer than me, a lone, dependent woman. May the Lord help them!" And there's Tommy, poor dumb brute, he'll come in for his share of trouble as every born thing does. Poor Tommy!"

II.

It was again breakfast time with Archie and Kate Fletcher, but five years had passed; it was winter, and they were alone and in New York; and instead of the dear old farmhouse two hired rooms composed their home. One of them was Kate's ill-lit bedroom; the other had a surprising bright and cozy air, and boasted a variety of tides. The center, where the round breakfast-table stood, was the *salle à manger*, the sofa-bedstead along the wall was parlor by day and, with the addition of a folding screen, Archie's chamber by night; another screen, originally door-matting, but turned by the bold brush of "our special artist" into the semblance of a rustic fence with clambering vines, shut in what was known as the "kitchen-garden." In that shaded corner was Kate's patent combined kitchen-table-and-pot-closet, made of a packing box standing on its side. The stove was a union of parlor and cook stove, as suited its double mission. The "tapestry" curtain at Kate's bedroom door—it was bought for cotton flannel—shut off "the rest of the house." By one of the windows stood a light easel, and a table bearing a medley of papers, scraps of plush and satin, porcelain cups and saucers, plaques and panels, besides pencils and color boxes. This was Kate's "studio." Archie's "office" was represented by a stand and lamp, his home work being confined to evenings.

One had only to look at the pale, stooping youth to divine that his days were spent at a book-keeper's desk. Kate's city life and art school had robbed her cheeks of their gypsy bloom, but had not put out the fire or subdued the mirth in her dark eyes. Without being a genius in her art and with almost no training she had patiently wrought her native taste and facility into an excellent skill. She had thus been able to take advantage of the decorative craze, and many a creditable bit had left her studio and brought in a return of bread and butter to the young housekeepers. They would have made a much better night if had Archie been stronger. Frequent breaks and heavy doctor's bills had kept them poor, but as yet nothing had quite damped their youthful courage or their zest in every pleasure that life gave them.

A Christmas card, finished the day before, was propped up on the studio table, it represented Tommy with a blue-cheeked apron around his neck, eating plumb-pudding from a china dish held up by a chubby child. Archie looked at it as he tried to eat his breakfast.

"I wish," he said, "that we could afford to keep it. You have caught the same comical look he had that morning over the coffee."

"I wish so, too. It seems most like selling a likeness of you. But then Tommy would be glad to help us along. The lady wanted something odd. It was so lucky meeting her at the Exchange just as she was looking at my work. Five dollars seemed such a good offer; but really I think that is worth a lot more. Never mind, I'll take it to her to-day, and maybe it will get me more orders."

"Better send it by post, Gypsy. It's a

wretched day for you to cross the ferry, and I am afraid you'll lose yourself in Jersey."

"I'll 'resk it," as Cousin Salina used to say. But I couldn't 'resk' losing the picture, or a chance. I am afraid of this biting weather for you, Archie."

"Oh, the doctor says I ought to be out in the weather all the time."

Archie stilled a sigh. He had had a bad night. The pain in his side and the hacking cough had kept him awake. He had lain wondering how long he could bear such nights following such days.

"Oh, well!" said Kate, making believe she did not read his thought or share his worry; "it's a long lane that has no turn. Maybe my fortune will come through Tommy's Christmas card. If I couldn't ride him bare-backed in a circus, I may ride him to fame. Who knows?"

She laughed as she bundled up Archie's neck and kissed him good-by. It was with a sober face, however, that she turned to her morning duties, and later started for Jersey City.

Kate did not quite lose herself in Jersey, but more than once she missed her way, and it was well into the short, bitter December afternoon when she again found herself on the New York side of the ferry. Even in midsummer she had never felt so homesick for the country as she did that day. She was haunted by visions of landscapes mantled in dazzling white, every stump and twig and rail transformed into things of beauty, while flying sleighs and arrowy sleds, sped along to the music of bells and laughter, life seeming all a joyous ice-carnival. And now the streets were blocked with blackened heaps—what mockery to call them snow-drifts! unsightly to the eye, treacherous to the foot, sending a chill to the very marrow. Kate hurried up Courtland street, feeling cold and hungry, and disappointed, too; she had her five dollars, but had got no orders and no encouragement.

Everybody looked more or less miserable, and most miserable of all looked the horses. The New York horses always afflicted Kate. The best off of them grieved her with their cropped tails and cramped necks, and their feelings; she knew so well about their feelings.

Close to the sidewalk a horse was vainly struggling, urged by a merciless lash, to extricate an ash-cart from a frozen rut.

"He can't do it! Don't you see he can't do it?" cried Kate, close to the cartman's elbow.

He paused a moment in sheer astonishment, then, with an oath, applied the lash and bootawen.

"Oh! will no one help? Where is Bergh? Oh, stop him! Somebody stop him!"

The excited girl appealed to the hurrying passers-by, but their hands were at their ears to ward off the nip of the ever-increasing cold. No one heard, anyway no one heeded her. Again she was about to speak to the man, but something took away her breath. That wretched horse, with his matted coat—splashed, begrimed, wasted as he was—was looking straight into her eyes, uttering a low, almost articulate whinny. Must not this modern Balaam be touched by an appeal so pathetic? Not a bit of it, for it was only Kate's outstretched arm that prevented a savage blow from descending on the finely shaped head.

"Tommy," she said, "are you too poor to drive a black and tan?"

"By a string? Lead him? I rather think I am, Miss. Do you propose setting one up? Better make it a coach dog. He could not resist that little fling."

"Stupid! I mean a cab, of course. I know of one for sale, second-hand, but good and cheap—very cheap, and Tommy can draw it; Mr. Ball says so, if he is used with care. Driving would give you all the fresh air you need. You can be an independent 'cabby' some are; I have found out all about it. You needn't drive more than is good for you and Tommy. There you have my plan. It's been working ever since they said he'd 'come round.' Can't you?"

"But Kate did not smile back. She looked decidedly portentous.

"Archie," she said, after a pause, "are you too poor to drive a black and tan?"

"By a string? Lead him? I rather think I am, Miss. Do you propose setting one up? Better make it a coach dog. He could not resist that little fling."

"Tommy," she said, "are you too poor to drive a black and tan?"

"She's crazy, that's what's the matter."

"She's a Berghite, and is goin' to 'rest him. Bully for her!"

"This horse is mine," she was saying to Balaam, "or he was. I will give you five dollars for him."

The wretch looked at the quivering horse, at the rut, at the waning light, at the purse in the lady's hand.

"Done," he said. "When'll you pay, and where'll you have him delivered?"

"Here, now. Unharness him, and do it carefully. Don't touch that leg that's bleeding."

The man obeyed. He released Tommy from the heavy harness, and tied a rope around his neck. Kate took no notice of the enlarging crowd of boys, augmented by several men and one or two women. There was a fine and conscious courage about her that carried her in safety. Una-like, wherever duty and generous impulse bade her go.

As the cartman took the money he clucked to himself. "I guess she's paid about a dollar an hour. Guess that's 'bout as long as the breath'll last in them old bones."

"Come, Tommy," said Kate, and he limped from between the shafts.

Fortunately, a policeman appeared, to whom Kate told her story, asking to be taken to the nearest livery stable. He advised getting a permit to end the poor creature's sufferings. But to that Kate would not listen.

The master of the stable proved a civil, humane man, too fond of horses not to be touched by Tommy's plight and the distress of the young lady.

"He's been a good horse," he said, "and a knowing one. Nothing but the shamefulest sort of abuse has brought him to this. He ain't old, either."

"He was only nine the third of last August," said Kate.

Tommy's head was pressed against Kate's shoulder. She would not for the world let him know that he was too dirty and unkempt to touch. Slowly, as if searching after a memory, Tommy picked the half-dropped handkerchief from Kate's muff, and held it till she took it. After that there was no need to reiterate orders for a good bed, warm mash, gentle rubbing and blankets, and a doctor if needed. Like the other good Samaritan, Kate departed promising to pay for the sufferer's entertainment when she came again. The policeman put her into the street car, and with a full heart and an entirely empty purse she reached home to find Archie waiting for her in almost uncontrollable anxiety.

"Archie," said Kate, later in the evening, "if I can't pay Tommy's board any other way, I shall pawn mother's watch and the locket, too. I may get them back, but if I don't I can't help it. I won't have him killed. He may get well."

"At least," said Archie, "we

[Written for the Graphic]
WAR PICTURES.

No. VII.
BY S. A. RANLETT.

"Who forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
The imperial ensign; which, full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich emblazed."

Thus Milton describes Satan's colors, with "Azazel a cherub tall" as his Color Sergeant, and this is the earliest flag of which we have any record, in fact prehistoric.

These "pictures" would be far from complete without a few words upon this most important feature of the outfit of a regiment, and none know so well the significance of this emblem as the soldier and the sailor. In all history we read that armies have followed the standards since the Roman Legions with their Eagles and S. P. Q. R. conquered the world. The fighting around the colors has been the theme of inspiration for many a poet, as in battle their rescue or defence has been to the soldier a religion.

"By heaven and all its saints! I swear
I will not see it lost!"

says Harry Blount, as he sees Lord Marmion's banner waver "mid the foes."

In our last war the Color-bearers and guard were non-commissioned officers, sergents carrying the flags and corporals composing the guard, selected from the different companies of the regiment for merit, and assigned to this duty, which was known to be one of especial peril,—for bullets flew thickest in the vicinity of the colors, and in a charge the fighting around them was desperate and bloody. They were always carried on the left of the right-wing of the regiment, the 5th Company being the Color Company, and it was deemed a high honor to have them,—when, by promotion of officers the Company lost its place in the line, it was loth to give them up. In battle, when an entire regiment was deployed as skirmishers, as often happened, its Colors and Guard under an Officer would take position in line with some regiment of its Brigade with whom it was on terms of friendship, as was often the case with regiments that had served long together. The men on the skirmish line felt that their flags were safe with their comrades, and that they would guard them as they would their own.

Massachusetts furnished her regiments with the white State ensign, and this was carried beside the National color, which was generally provided by friends in the locality where the regiment was raised, but if not, one was given it by the State. These became the most valued and treasured property of a regiment, for every man felt that he had an interest in them and was expected to defend them to the death if necessary. Few old soldiers can ever forget that scene when they were drawn up in line to receive their colors. They were generally presented by some eloquent speaker, where the presence of ladies, and the many friends and relatives of the men, added to the interest of the occasion. As the Colonel received the beautiful silken flag and placed it in the hands of the Color Sergeant, the regiment for the first time "presented arms" to its new colors, while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

In most regiments it was customary to do certain honors to the flags, to receive and deliver them at head-quarters with some degree of ceremony on occasions of Review or Inspection. At such times, after the regiment was in line, some Company detailed for the purpose, with the Color-bearers, marched to Head-quarters, received the Colors, and escorted them to their place in line, while the regiment "presented arms," and the bugles sounded "to the color." Witnessing these things often, the men naturally acquired a feeling of reverence and even love for their flags. Some of the States furnished their troops with flags having their "Coat of Arms" on a blue field, and there were Irish regiments, (our 9th Massachusetts, for example) that carried the green flag with Erin's harp. But whatever the flag was, it became more and more dear to the men as time and service told upon its folds, or when it had been sanctified by the death of some brave bearer, whose grasp only relaxed upon the staff to stiffen in death.

The white flag of Massachusetts was sometimes misunderstood, and the question was asked by our adversaries why we carried a flag-of-truce, and if it was intended to deceive and induce them to cease firing, which would happen if a real flag-of-truce was sent out.

The moral effect of the colors in battle was very great, and the men would follow their advance or retreat, when orders could not be heard, the line of battle being always understood to be "dressed" on the colors.

In a certain battle where a brave sergeant got too far in advance of the position the colonel wanted to hold, and shouted to him: "bring those colors back to the line," the reply was; "Colonel, bring the line up to the colors!"

Some regiments took better care of their flags than others, keeping them covered with oiled-silk at all times when not in use, while on the march and in rainy weather. The fact that many look more ragged than others does not necessarily prove that they saw any harder service. When on the march, if we came to a town, the colors would be unfurled, the drum-corps would strike up and the men would put on their most martial looks.

When a regiment halted and went into camp, the colors would be laid across the stacks of the guard until the head-quarter tents were up, and then taken to the Adjutant's tent where they were kept at all times when not in use. As the war progressed many regiments had the names of battles in which they had been engaged inscribed on their flags, until the stripes were covered with historic words, every one of which might be called the laconic epitaph of brave men. They were then no longer mere flags, but companions that spoke to us as they floated on the breeze of our gallant comrades who had laid down their lives in their defense.

The capture of a flag from the enemy was recognized by our government as an act of especial bravery, and no badge is worn with greater pride than the bronze medal given to the men who secured the coveted trophy. They were not always surrendered to the government when captured, for some men preferred to keep the flag itself, rather than to give it up for the medal. I knew a soldier who captured the

colors of the 44th Alabama regiment, at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., and kept them for some years after the war before he could decide to claim his medal and resign the flag.

Many flags on both sides changed owners during the war, and it was often less a disgrace than a misfortune to a regiment or battery to lose its colors, perhaps outflanked or surrounded, and forced to surrender after doing its whole duty bravely.

The flags carried by the rebels were often of a very coarse material, perhaps of plain cotton-cloth or bunting, as the blockade made it difficult for them to get silk to make them. But they fought as gallantly for their "stars and bars," even of such cheap manufacture, as if they were the emblem of a better cause, and we were just as glad to get hold of one of them, as if it had been of satin, gold-mounted. Sometimes they were "so near and yet so far," that it was almost aggravating, but even then perhaps we were not anxious to have them get any nearer, for the infernal "yell" that always came with them was somewhat trying to a nervous person.

The writer had the distinguished honor to serve for one day as a color-bearer. During the Vicksburg campaign, while on the march on an intensely hot and exhausting day, one of our color-sergeants was partially sunstruck, and feeling his strength failing he brought me the national flag, and, with tears in his eyes, said he did not dare to carry it any longer, as he felt his strength failing and feared some accident to the flag if he gave wholly out.

It proved his last march with the regiment, for he was never again fit for duty. I carried the flag until we halted for the night, when another bearer was appointed.

I was never more impressed with the beauty of our flags than on the occasion of the review of the Army of the Potomac by President Lincoln, and Generals McClellan and Burnside in the Fall of 1862. The different corps were drawn up by brigades, closed in mass, and as the reviewing party rode along the front of each division, colors were dipped, arms presented, and bands played, while batteries kept up a constant fire. The sight of so many flags, and such a great body of troops, (for there were more than 100,000 men on review that day,) was a most impressive sight. We always knew that such affairs preceded some grand movement, and were not surprised when, not long after, the advance commenced that ended at Fredericksburg.

There is hardly any more interesting, and, to the soldier, thrilling sight, than "dress parade" as it is performed at West Point. The music has beat off, the line of cadets standing like statues in their handsome grey coats and white pants; the sunset shadows lengthen. As the music of the band ceases, the bugles sound the "retreat," and as the last note dies away, a cannon booms, the echoes rolling along the sides of old Storn King, and while the smoke drifts away, the Post Flag is seen descending from the top of the building.

It is no wonder that such an impressive ceremony every day tends to create and educate in the minds of the cadets feelings of patriotism and love for their country's flag. There could be no better training for the future officers of our army.

It has seemed to me that a book might be written that could be made intensely graphic, of the history of the Massachusetts battle-flags. There was scarcely a regiment or battery from the state that served any length of time, whose colors were not hallowed by the blood of their brave bearers.

Think of Plunkett, who, when both hands were shot away, clasped the bleeding stumps of his arms around the staff of the 21st Massachusetts colors, and held them up until faintness compelled him to give them up to a comrade. Look at the granite figure of Morris of the 13th Massachusetts that stands at Gettysburg, the *ideal* of a soldier and color-bearer. No more fitting design could have been selected to honor his memory and mark the position of his regiment on that historic field.

Every regiment has its story of the gallant deeds of the men to whom was entrusted the care of its most sacred property. Two brave men laid down their lives carrying our colors, one while carrying the state flag, at the battle of the Wilderness, and the other with the national flag at Cold Harbor. Both of them seemed to have some premonition of death, and had enjoined upon their comrades before the battle to look well to the care of the colors if they fell.

The staff of our national color was shot in two and the lance-head shot away. They hang with the others in yonder State house, silent but potent witnesses of the devotion of the men who followed them on so many bloody fields. Standing there at times looking upon these sacred reliques, I have seen men approach them with reverent step and uncovered head, whose bearing told me plainly that they had seen them before when the smoke of battle drifted over them and "slaughter revolved round."

How appropriate the words of Gov. Andrew, and who that listened to them will ever forget that scene on Forefather's day of 1855, as, standing on the broad steps of the State house, surrounded by all the flags, and by veterans, many of whose wounds were scarcely healed, he uttered these glowing words, that every boy in Newton might well commit to memory: "These banners returned to the government of the Commonwealth through welcome hands, borne here by one out of this capitol during more than four years of civil war, as the symbols of the nation and the Commonwealth, under which the battalions of Massachusetts departed to the field, they come back again, borne hither by surviving representatives of the same heroic regiments and companies to which they were intrusted.

Proud memories of many fields; sweet memories alike of valor and friendship; sad memories of fraternal strife; tender memories of our fallen brothers and sons, whose dying eyes looked last upon their flaming folds; grand memories of heroic virtues, sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victories of our country, our Union and the righteous cause; thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out by human nature itself, unexampled by any former achievement of arms; immortal memories with immortal honors—twine around the splintered staves, weave themselves along the warp and woof of these familiar flags—warp-worn, begrimed and baptized with blood."

When a regiment halted and went into camp, the colors would be laid across the stacks of the guard until the head-quarter tents were up, and then taken to the Adjutant's tent where they were kept at all times when not in use. As the war progressed many regiments had the names of battles in which they had been engaged inscribed on their flags, until the stripes were covered with historic words, every one of which might be called the laconic epitaph of brave men. They were then no longer mere flags, but companions that spoke to us as they floated on the breeze of our gallant comrades who had laid down their lives in their defense.

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There is hardly any more interesting, and, to the soldier, thrilling sight, than "dress parade" as it is performed at West Point. The music has beat off, the line of cadets standing like statues in their handsome grey coats and white pants; the sunset shadows lengthen. As the music of the band ceases, the bugles sound the "retreat," and as the last note dies away, a cannon booms, the echoes rolling along the sides of old Storn King, and while the smoke drifts away, the Post Flag is seen descending from the top of the building.

It is no wonder that such an impressive ceremony every day tends to create and educate in the minds of the cadets feelings of patriotism and love for their country's flag. There could be no better training for the future officers of our army.

It has seemed to me that a book might be written that could be made intensely graphic, of the history of the Massachusetts battle-flags. There was scarcely a regiment or battery from the state that served any length of time, whose colors were not hallowed by the blood of their brave bearers.

Think of Plunkett, who, when both hands were shot away, clasped the bleeding stumps of his arms around the staff of the 21st Massachusetts colors, and held them up until faintness compelled him to give them up to a comrade. Look at the granite figure of Morris of the 13th Massachusetts that stands at Gettysburg, the *ideal* of a soldier and color-bearer. No more fitting design could have been selected to honor his memory and mark the position of his regiment on that historic field.

Every regiment has its story of the gallant deeds of the men to whom was entrusted the care of its most sacred property. Two brave men laid down their lives carrying our colors, one while carrying the state flag, at the battle of the Wilderness, and the other with the national flag at Cold Harbor. Both of them seemed to have some premonition of death, and had enjoined upon their comrades before the battle to look well to the care of the colors if they fell.

The staff of our national color was shot in two and the lance-head shot away. They hang with the others in yonder State house, silent but potent witnesses of the devotion of the men who followed them on so many bloody fields. Standing there at times looking upon these sacred reliques, I have seen men approach them with reverent step and uncovered head, whose bearing told me plainly that they had seen them before when the smoke of battle drifted over them and "slaughter revolved round."

How appropriate the words of Gov. Andrew, and who that listened to them will ever forget that scene on Forefather's day of 1855, as, standing on the broad steps of the State house, surrounded by all the flags, and by veterans, many of whose wounds were scarcely healed, he uttered these glowing words, that every boy in Newton might well commit to memory: "These banners returned to the government of the Commonwealth through welcome hands, borne here by one out of this capitol during more than four years of civil war, as the symbols of the nation and the Commonwealth, under which the battalions of Massachusetts departed to the field, they come back again, borne hither by surviving representatives of the same heroic regiments and companies to which they were intrusted.

Proud memories of many fields; sweet memories alike of valor and friendship; sad memories of fraternal strife; tender memories of our fallen brothers and sons, whose dying eyes looked last upon their flaming folds; grand memories of heroic virtues, sublime by grief; exultant memories of the great and final victories of our country, our Union and the righteous cause; thankful memories of a deliverance wrought out by human nature itself, unexampled by any former achievement of arms; immortal memories with immortal honors—twine around the splintered staves, weave themselves along the warp and woof of these familiar flags—warp-worn, begrimed and baptized with blood."

When a regiment halted and went into camp, the colors would be laid across the stacks of the guard until the head-quarter tents were up, and then taken to the Adjutant's tent where they were kept at all times when not in use. As the war progressed many regiments had the names of battles in which they had been engaged inscribed on their flags, until the stripes were covered with historic words, every one of which might be called the laconic epitaph of brave men. They were then no longer mere flags, but companions that spoke to us as they floated on the breeze of our gallant comrades who had laid down their lives in their defense.

The capture of a flag from the enemy was recognized by our government as an act of especial bravery, and no badge is worn with greater pride than the bronze medal given to the men who secured the coveted trophy. They were not always surrendered to the government when captured, for some men preferred to keep the flag itself, rather than to give it up for the medal. I knew a soldier who captured the

MAGAZINES.

THE OVERLAND MONTHLY

for January contains the opening chapters of a new serial, "Puntacooset Colony," by Leonard Kip. The scene is laid in the Sierras during '49 days, and a vivid picture of mining life and times is presented. The quaint name, suggestive of the New England coast, is taken from the little Maine settlement whence most of the characters came. W. J. Corbet, Member of Parliament and Parnellite, contributes in "Is Ireland a Nation?" a thorough and exhaustive treatise on the results of British government in the smaller isle. Another installment of "Chata and Chinita," by Mrs. Louise Palmer Heaven, describes interesting features in the peasant life of Mexico. Jonas Lee forms a beautiful little sketch from the other side of the Rockies, "In the Sleepy Hollow Country." S. N. Sheridan's bright and picturesque novella of life in Southern California among native Californians and Americans is concluded. "Reminiscences of Early Days in Trinity" is a well written descriptive article of mining times in that famous county. Warren Olney, on "Irrigation," deals with his subject in a plain and forcible manner. Reviews, editorials, poetry, and the usual shorter articles complete the number.

No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for the cure of coughs, colds, and all diseases of the respiratory organs. It relieves the asthmatic and consumptive, even in advanced stages of disease.

Croup, whooping cough, sore throat, sudden cold, and the long troubles peculiar to children are easily controlled by promptly administering Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This remedy is safe to take and certain in action.

Desperities can be made happy by using Captain Chipman's Pills. Malaria can be avoided by giving them a fair trial. No need to suffer from sick headache any longer. Dr. Chipman's Pills have been tested for fifty years for these troubles. For Sale by all druggists.



This Powder is made of a pure, natural, and nutritious material. It is absolutely pure, and contains no artificial colors or preservatives. It is a valuable addition to any diet, and is especially recommended for children.

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WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Davis, Pleasant street, are en route for Florida, where they will remain several weeks.

—Mrs. Gardner Colby, Centre street, is receiving a visit from her son and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Colby of Milwaukee, Mich.

—The Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth, N. H., will preach in the Unitarian church Sunday morning in exchange with the pastor. All are welcome.

—Dr. Robert S. Loring, Beacon street, will attend in the surgical department of the Newton Hospital for the ensuing four months.

—It is expected that the Baptist society will worship in Associates' Hall on Sunday, Feb. 27th. The Sabbath school will also be held at the same place at the usual hour, 3 p. m. on and after that date.

—The first house to be built on Rice street, was raised this week. It is owned by Mr. Henry H. Read, Pearl street, and is located about midway between Centre and Summer street. The house fronts the south, has a bay-window on the east side, and promises to be a sunny, attractive, medium sized dwelling.

—Rev. Dr. Brackett of Brookline led divine worship and preached at the Unitarian church on Sunday evening. Subject: "The Introduction of the Apostle Peter to the Lord Jesus"; text, St. John Chap. 1, verses 40-41-42. The congregation filled the house. The singing was by the audience, Miss Ella E. Hood, organist.

—Which is the most noisy letter in the alphabet? Jay! His rough, crow-like voice is often heard in the environs, and during the winter several fine specimens have been quite neighborly. The blue-jay is of a bright purplish blue, wings and tail white barred with black, the neck surrounded with a curved black collar.

—Mr. Charles A. Seabury, White's block, has moved his stock of goods to the second door around the corner on the left. It has been found that his store was injured in the walls by the late flood of water thrown on the fire in the upper stories of the block. The plastering will be removed from the walls and ceiling, and newly plastered and papered. When completed, which will require two or three weeks, the "Corner" with its handsome stock of fancy goods, drugs, &c., will be as attractive as before the fire.

—The Maria B. Farber society was favored with a rare treat on Tuesday evening, when the members and many others listened at the chapel of the First church, to the story of the Rise and Progress of Christianity in Japan, as told by Rev. Dr. Griffis of Boston. Dr. Griffis is the author of one of the most valuable of works on modern life in Japan, "The Mikado and his Empire." He has probably a better knowledge of "The Sun-rise Kingdom" than any other foreigner. His position in Japan was that of professor in the Imperial college.

—A most enjoyable entertainment was given on Wednesday evening of last week at the Methodist church, for the benefit of the Grand Army fair. The ladies had provided a bountiful supper, which was served from 6 to 8 in the usual dainty style for which they are noted, and members of the various churches braved the storm and testified by their presence the interest they felt in the object for which the entertainment was given. Through the efforts of Mrs. A. R. Dyer, the following ladies and gentlemen had volunteered their services and subsequent to the supper favored the company with most delightful music for an hour: Mrs. Lorenzo Dow, Mr. and Mrs. Alsbury and Mr. Kronberg.

—One of the most interesting meetings of the Chautauqua L. S. C. was held on Jan. 24th, at the house of Mrs. Avery Rand on Centre street. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the meeting was fully attended. Questions were asked on "Queen Elizabeth and the literature and customs of her times." This was followed by a discussion on the effect of the theatre of to-day. Mr. Haven then reviewed the life of Warren H. Stings. The roll-call brought out short sketches of Lord Bacon, Shakespeare, Lely and Marlowe. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 14th at the usual place. The program requires a study of English literature from the Elizabethan period to the present time, and a reading of Fisher's "Christian Religion."

—The Brooklyn, N. Y., Eagle of a recent date gives this glowing account of the words of a former Newton pastor: "It is now one year since the Rev. Dr. Braish entered on his ministry as pastor of the Washington Avenue Baptist church, and the most encouraging results have attended his efforts. His people have become warmly attached to him, the respect of the community has already been won to his dignified methods, and his genial manners have made him, even outside of his church, many ardent friends. The young people of the church are active, the church and choral services attractive, and all that a pastor and people can do to secure the best interests of a community is being done by the pastor and people of Washington Avenue Baptist church."

—The Young Folks' Concert which is to be given on the evening of Washington's birthday in Associates' Hall will, it is thought, be as enjoyable as was the Old Folks' concert given by the Improvement Society Chorus last year on this same anniversary. The program will include the juvenile operetta of "Golden Hair and the Three Bears," rendered by a band of about seventy children in costume. The rehearsals are under the direction of Mr. H. M. Walton, musical instructor of the Newton schools, which insures success. The tickets will be limited to the capacity of the hall, and every ticket will secure a seat. These tickets are so exceedingly stylish and unique, it is probable that the holders will be allowed to retain them as souvenirs. A hint to the wise is sufficient. Those desiring tickets should apply early.

—On Thursday evening of last week a surprise party was given by Miss Julia A. Heustis, Pelham street, the occasion being the departure of two of her guests, Rev. and Mrs. F. G. McFarlan, he having accepted the charge of the Baptist church, Burlington, Vt. During the evening, which was a very social one, a large box of choice cut-flowers, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, &c., was given to Mrs. McFarlan by

the hostess, Mr. A. A. Weir making the presentation with a very clever speech full of good wishes. He also presented Mr. McFarlan with a package of "Boston Chips," charging him not to feed his people on "chips," but give them good orthodox doctrine. Mr. and Mrs. McFarlan left Boston for Vermont on Friday, by the 1 p. m. train, and passed over the bridge at White River Junction but a few hours before the calamity of Saturday morning.

—The concert in behalf of the Grand Army fair on Thursday evening of last week, in the parlors of Mrs. D. B. Cialdin, corner of Station and Chase streets, was enjoyed by a large company. The opening song was by the male quartette, Dr. William Reilly, tenor; Mr. A. F. Harlow, baritone; Mr. Theodore Nickerson, tenor; Mr. F. W. Field, basso; Mr. W. H. Way, piano. Following, Miss Lulu Mae Smith recited Faringham's "Last Hymn" with fine effect, and later "Money Musk" and gave as an encore "The Inquisitive Boy and the Gentleman with a Bald-head." Miss Smith is still in her teens. Miss Cordie Long, contralto, sang very sweetly; after the first she consented to return and sang, playing her own accompaniment, "When the Wind Blows the Cradle Will Rock." Mrs. H. E. H. Carter, soprano, delighted the audience with an Italian song by Venzano, and Strelecki's "Dreams," and for an encore "The Song of the Three Birds." The accompaniments were played by Miss Shepherd. "A Free Lance Have I," a rollicking knightly ballad, was given with spirit by Mr. Theodore Nickerson. Mr. Harlow's fine baritone voice was well brought out in Bizi's "Le Toreador," and the encore "The Wives of St. Ives." Dr. Reilly sang Watson's "Anchored" and "I am Waiting," by Birch, and gave an encore, his rich full voice thrilling the house. The piano solo of the evening was the "Romance of Alice Ascher," brilliantly executed by Miss Smith. Mrs. R. R. Bishop, president of the Ward Six table, was present and many of the ladies of the committee, guests from Chestnut Hill. The host and hostess merit the thanks of the audience for this evening of profit and pleasure.

The Horticultural Society's Meeting.

The mid-winter meeting of the Newton Horticultural society was held in Mason Hall on Tuesday evening, Joseph R. Session, Esq., in the chair. The different wards of the city were well represented, considering the misty state of the atmosphere and the moist condition of the ground.

All were much interested in the address of Mr. J. F. C. Hyde, the veteran pomologist.

He spoke with much animation and earnestness from the rich fund of his own experience, on the "Varieties of Fruits Best Adapted for Culture in Newton." As we live in the apple belt of this zone, by all means cultivate that fruit. For home use have the "Red Astrachan," "Williams," "Primrose," "Gravenstein," "Hubbardston" and "None Such" were recommended, and always the Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening, and for late keeper the Roxbury Russet, also the American Golden Russet, which is distinguished by the red blush on one cheek with skin of golden brown, "Ladies' Sweeting" and "Northern Spy." For the foreign market nothing is equal to the Baldwin. Of pears the Bartlett stands first, always marketable; Clapp's Favorite, pick a third of the fruit when scarcely full grown, and it will perfect itself and be ready for early use or sale. Seckle pears are an uncertain variety. Some years they will be so poor that the swine must fatten on them, and another year they may be of such quality as to be sold for \$2 per bushel. Mr. Hyde believes in trimming off the wood, and allowing but five or six strong branches to form. The "Merriam" sets too much fruit. The "Brandywine" is good for August fruit. The "Fulton" is best for canning; the "Sheldons," "Marie Louise" and "Duchess" are well-known. If you wish for a genuine cinnamon flavor, try the "Mount Vernon." For cherries cultivate "Black Tartarian," "Black Eagle," "Downer's Red," "Hyde's Black." For peaches the "Early Crawford," "George Fourth," "Alexandria," "Late Crawford." Plums in Newton must have special care on account of cercospora. Falls as he receives it by rail direct from mine. Orders can be sent to box 108, Upper Falls, or to the Newton Highlands post office, or they can be left at residence, or with Station Agent Corey at the Highlands. See advertisement.

nation exercises of the "Model School." The teacher filled her position admirably, giving proof of her rare talent for teaching, by her lucid manner of questioning her pupils. The "Committee Men" consisting of the Deacon and the Squire were irresistible, and the grandiloquent address of the latter, to the children at the close of the exercises was truly a wonderful effect. The pupils in this "Model School," considering the extreme youth of some of them, acquitted themselves with credit, and "Jeremiah, the teacher's pet" would do honor to any school. The moral tone of this institution must be very high, as one of the fond parents who was present, objected to her son's doing an example in "vulgar fractions," or learning the table of Beer Measure, lest it might undermine his temperance principles. The young people deserve great credit for this unique entertainment, and we trust the proceeds will add many volumes to their Sabbath School Library.

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—The paper mills have got under way and the proprietors propose to do considerable business during the coming year.

—Representatives of Charles Ward Post, G. A. R., have been among us this week, soliciting for the aid of the Post at the coming Carnival. The call is being responded to heartily.

—Mr. Henry Spear of Newton Highlands has purchased the depot barge line and will run it as usual, with the same rates of fares and for the present using the same time card.

—The Piano Stock Co. enjoyed a nice supper and a good time at the residence of Councilman Billings last Friday evening. The next entertainment will occur at the house of L. P. Everett, the treasurer of the company, on Tuesday evening next.

—Mr. Calvin Corkery has experienced more trouble this week by the death of his daughter, Maggie, who resided at Newton. It is only about a year since he buried his wife. He has the sympathy of all his neighbors and friends in this his hour of affliction.

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—Mr. Calvin Cork

NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Volume XV.—No. 19.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1887.

Terms, \$2.00 per Year.

INDISPUTABLE FACTS.

That anything worth doing at all is worth doing well.
 That the **BEST** is always the **CHEAPEST**.
 That it is poor policy to buy **CHEAP GOODS**.
 That it is good policy to buy good goods **Cheap**.
 That Eben Smith **SELLS GOOD GOODS CHEAP**.
 That **EBEN SMITH, 182 LINCOLN ST., BOSTON,**
 will frame a simple picture simply and **DO IT WELL**.
 That he will also make an **elaborate Gold or massive Bronze** frame in the **best** manner and at very moderate price.

That he shows in his window and store, more novelties in framing, and a greater variety of fine mouldings than any house in Boston.

That he is in a position to supply you with any

ENGRAVING, ETCHING OR PHOTOGRAPH

at a lower rate than you can obtain it elsewhere.

That his **CHERRY, OAK and CHESTNUT** hand made frames to order are simply perfect pieces of workmanship and cannot be excelled.

Finally that it is a very **accomodating** place, because he will make anything you wish, in

Easels, Fine-Screens, Mirrors, Frames.

And getting your idea of what you want will make it, at 182 Lincoln street, Boston.

That many of the Newton people **knew all this**, and that those who don't pay more elsewhere than they need to.

IT'S A FACT. YOU SHOULD GO TO SMITHS' ON LINCOLN ST

FOR FINE FRAMING 14

JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST CO.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000.

Successor to Jarvis, Conklin & Co.

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113 Devonshire Street, Boston. 15

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ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

and Notary Public.

Room 73, 113 Devonshire street, - Boston, Mass.

Residence, Eldredge St., Newton.

EDWARD W. CATE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

113 Devonshire St., Room 52.

Residence, Newton.

GEORGE W. MORSE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

28 State St., Room 45, Boston.

Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

THE VETERANS REMEMBERED.

Successful Opening of the G. A. R. Carnival.

BRILLIANT DECORATIONS — ATTRACTIVE TABLES AND CROWD OF PATRONS.

The Grand Army Carnival is certainly the event of the season. The months of preparation have passed, and the results of the faithful work of the committees can be seen in Eliot Hall, which is as attractive as taste and skill can make it. The ward tables are of course the centers of interest, and they are arranged about the hall, each decorated with its distinctive color, and every table rivaling its neighbor in the beauty of its decorations and the number and variety of the articles offered for sale. The candy and flower tables in the center of the hall are brilliantly furnished, and form a fitting center to the scene. The hall itself has been transformed by elaborate decorations until it is hardly recognizable. The streamers of red and white bunting droop gracefully from the center of the ceiling, and are fastened at the walls, a large flag forming the central ornament. The side walls are covered with banners, noticeable among them being the large banner of Post 62, while opposite are the names of the battles of the late war in gilt letters on a blue background. The state arms are also represented, and the rear balcony is tastefully trimmed with shields bearing the names of the prominent generals in the war, flags being draped above them. The drop curtain at the rear of the stage represents an encampment, the white tents stretching out in an endless perspective. In various corners about the hall are articles to be voted for, including a mantel clock for a clergyman, piano lamp for school teacher, revolver for police officer, and painting for engine company. Near the entrance is the grab department, which is sure to furnish amusement to both patrons and bystanders.

In the rear of the hall is the museum of war relics, under charge of Major S. A. Ranlett, in which is a large and interesting collection of souvenirs of the war of the rebellion, and of the war of 1812. The carnival as a whole, is the most interesting exhibition ever given in Newton, and it also promises to be the most successful.

THE FORMAL OPENING

took place on Wednesday evening, the doors being opened at 6 o'clock, and at 8 o'clock, when the distinguished guests marched into the hall to take seats upon the stage, so great a crowd had assembled that there was hardly standing room, and a passage was made with difficulty. Lieutenant Governor Brackett, Adjutant General Dalton and Surgeon General Hoyt, Department Commander Nash and staff, arrived in the city shortly after 7 o'clock, and were received by the reception committee of the Post, Commander Sylvester, H. W. Downs, Lieut. Benyon, W. A. Wetherbee, Capt. Houghton, Thomas Pickthall, D. A. Conant, Lieut. Kennedy, Col. Kingsbury; the military affairs committee of the City Council, Chief Marshall Cobb and his aids, and Representatives Wood and Walworth. Supper was served in an ante room of the hall by Paxton, and at 7:45 the remainder of the members of the City Government, Mayor Kimball, Rev. Mr. Hornbrook, Judge Park, Hon. R. R. Bishop, Ex-Alderman Powers, and other invited guests arrived, and the line was soon formed and the company marched into the hall, the band striking up "Hail to the Chief" as the first of the line arrived. Arriving at the platform Chief Marshal Cobb called the assemblage together, and said that when the soldiers went forth to battle, they were followed by the prayers of their wives, mothers, and sisters, and they were remembered in all the pulpits of the church; when victory was theirs, the nation took up the anthem "Praise God from Whom all Blessings Flow," and the Divine Blessing was always turned upon their undertakings. Therefore it was fitting that on such an occasion as the present one the blessing of God should be invoked, and he called upon Rev. Mr. Hornbrook to lead in prayer, the whole audience reverently listening with bated breath.

Mr. Cobb than called upon Mayor Kimball, the chief magistrate of the city, and he responded in the following words: There is occasion to which the public attention is invited, which secures a more cordial and hearty response than the consideration of the needs of the soldier, and of the great services he has rendered. The object for which this fair is held is to place in the treasury an amount of funds that will enable the post to assist the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and to contribute to the comfort and peace of their comrades in their declining years. I concur in you, Mr. Marshal, upon the evidence of the great interest manifested by our fellow citizens, particularly the ladies of our city, in the cause so dear to the Post. They have willingly and bountifully contributed to the fair, and already you have reason to be assured of its success. Ladies and gentlemen, your liberality, to Charles Ward Post of Newton will enable them to carry out their noble and generous designs; the care you exhibit for our own Post will be regarded everywhere as an evidence of your interest in the welfare of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic wherever they may reside. The peace, prosperity and security of our country is due to the grand and valiant services of the citizen soldiers. Their sacrifices and heroic deeds coupled with the immortal name of their great leader will ever remain in the memory and gratitude of a noble and liberty-loving people.

Department Commander Chas. E. Nash, was then introduced, and said that he need only say a few words, which hint he was glad to take, as he did not feel able to make a speech. Twenty five years ago, the political horizon was dark, and it was said "These are the times that try men's souls." That had passed away, all was now serene, but it might be said now that these are the times that try men's pockets. He was glad to see such evidence of the interest the people of New-

NEWTON.

The Channing church sociable will be given at Armory Hall next Friday evening.

Mr. Walter Greenman of the Harvard Divinity School preached at Channing church on Sunday evening.

Rev. F. B. Hornbrook delivered an address at the Union Hall, Boston, Sunday evening, on "The Inward Conflict."

Alderman Hollis has been elected vice-president of the Boston Protective Relief Association.

The fire department committee have decided to put the new bell and striker on Armory Hall, for reasons given elsewhere.

Mr. Frank Jordan, for the past sixteen years salesman at F. Murdock & Co's, has taken a position with Jordan Marsh & Co., Boston.

Next Thursday evening Rev. Mr. Hornbrook will close the series of lectures in the Channing Literary Union Course, with a talk about Robert Browning.

A large and plainly lettered sign, giving the list of church services in Eliot Hall, has been placed in front of the ruins of the old church building.

Miss Lydia B. Jones, who formerly resided on Arlington street, has been in town the past week visiting friends. Her present home is in Hyde Park.

Rev. A. B. Earle is conducting a series of very successful revival services in Phelps, N. Y., in which the Baptist and Presbyterian churches of the place have united.

Mrs. D. R. Emerson and Miss Emerson gave a pleasant afternoon tea at their residence on Waban Park, Thursday afternoon, at which a large number of guests were present.

The Sunday evening services at Grace church are made unusually interesting by special music by the choir, which has been increased to a double quartette. The shortened form of evening prayer is used. All the seats are free at the evening services.

J. E. Buerk, who bought the estate on Belmont street, formerly known as the Bemis or Pray place, is the most extensive manufacturer of Watchman's time clocks in the United States. His main instrument, "Buerk's Watchman's Time Detector," having had an enormous sale.

Mr. Moses King of Belmont street secured from a New York firm an order for the house of Rand Avery Company, to make one hundred and twenty thousand copies of a guide book to New York City, the title to be "How to See New York." It is to be out March 12th.

Mr. Thomas Weston, Jr., appeared for the remonstrants at the legislative hearing on the petition for proposed changes in the Sunday laws. Counsel also appeared for Hebrew merchants, and Seventh Day Adventists, asking that they might be allowed to keep their shops open on Sunday in return for keeping Saturday as their Sabbath.

Joseph Cook's "Boston Monday Lectures" are to be issued once a week in handsome pamphlets, containing all the hymns, preludes, interludes, questions answered, lecture heads and the whole lecture, fully revised by Mr. Cook. The price is to be only ten cents each. The publishers are the Rand Avery Company.

The old Unitarian church at Weston Centre, in which Rev. Mr. Hornbrook formerly officiated as pastor, is being torn down, to make room for a stone chapel in the English style. The old church was one of the county landmarks, and was built in 1741. The bell bears the foundry mark of Paul Revere & Son, 1801. The new chapel is to be completed in June, and will cost some \$20,000.

Next Wednesday and Thursday afternoons and evenings, the Art Loan Exhibition will be given in the Channing church parlors. It promises to be a very attractive affair, the artists all being members of the society, and such an exhibition of the skill of local artists will be well worth visiting. There will also be other attractions, and the public are invited to attend.

Next Sunday will be "Missionary day" at the Methodist church, and Rev. Mr. Crawford of Grace church, Boston, will preach in the morning. Mr. Crawford was formerly chaplain in the U. S. Navy, and as such spent several years in China and Japan seas, and had exceptional opportunities to become acquainted with missionary work as well as to know how it was looked at from the outside both by foreigners and natives. Chaplain Crawford is a fluent speaker as well as earnest preacher, and will no doubt both interest and instruct his hearers. Rev. Mr. Nichols will follow in the evening in the same line, and will be sure to say something worth hearing.

The Eliot church evening services at Eliot Hall are made very attractive by special music by the choir, and a short sermon on popular subjects by Rev. Dr. Calkins. The seats are free and all are made welcome. Last Sunday evening a praise service was held, at which Mrs. Hibbard sang a beautiful solo, accompanied on the violin by Mr. L. E. Chase, Jr., and a quartette consisting of Messrs. Smith and Marsh, Mrs. Hibbard and Mrs. Goodrich, rendered some special selections, in addition to the regular music by the full choir. Rev. Dr. Calkins took for the subject of his remarks, the history of the Te Deum, and traditions connected therewith.

The marriage of Miss Flora May Whitman, daughter of Mrs. Emma P. Whitman, to Mr. John W. Fisher, took place at the Methodist church on Tuesday, at 1 p. m., Rev. Mr. Nichols officiating, and Miss Eva Warren presiding at the organ. The church had been handsomely trimmed with evergreens and potted plants, and was filled with the friends of the bride and groom. Mr. Oliver M. Fisher and Mr. George W. Barber acted as ushers. The bride wore a handsome traveling dress of dark blue, with bonnet to match, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. After the ceremony there was a short reception for relatives and intimate friends at the home of the bride on Church street, after which Mr. and Mrs. Fisher left for a wedding trip. On their return they will reside on Church street. They received a large number of handsome and valuable presents, among

which was an elegant clock from the groom's Masonic friends in Dalhousie Lodge.

The walking is still good between Newton and Watertown.

The Monday Club met this week at the residence of Mr. A. S. Weed on Park street.

Mr. Charles H. Holbrook has leased his house on Jefferson street, for three years, to Mr. B. H. Thayer of Newtonville.

The Watertown annexationists will have a hearing before the Committee on towns, at the green room at the State House, next Wednesday at 10 a.m.

The Nonantum Cycle Club's 3rd annual dinner

The City Government.

The board of Common Council met Monday evening, President Coffin and Councilmen Fiske, Dix, Redpath, Chadwick, Moody, Billings, Pond, Read, Powell, Tyler, and Kennedy being present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Business from the board of Aldermen was received and disposed of in concurrence.

THE NEW STREET AT THE HIGHLANDS.

There was some discussion on the order appropriating \$500 as a contribution towards the new street from the station at Newton Highlands to Lake avenue. Councilman Kennedy asked why the Highway Committee presented the order at this time.

Councilman Chadwick said that the land through which the street would pass was to be built on in the spring, and it would be much cheaper to open the street now than to wait. The land for the street would cost \$1000, and the building of the street would cost five or six hundred dollars more. The citizens of the Highlands were willing to pay the rest, if the city would contribute \$500. The street was urgently needed, as teams driven up to the station had to pass through a narrow place, and then turn round and go out the same way, which would be dangerous with horses that were at all afraid of the cars.

Councilman Kennedy said it was establishing a dangerous precedent for the city to spend money in building new streets. The present streets of the city were many of them in bad condition, and it would cost a great deal to make the improvements that were needed.

Councilman Chadwick said the Highway Committee were unanimous in favor of the order, although he thought that the price asked for the land was too high. He had looked over the ground, and the street was certainly a necessity.

Councilman Tyler asked how wide was the space for teams around the depot, and the entrance from Walnut street.

Councilman Chadwick said he did not know the exact width, but the Boston & Albany Railroad company had done all that was possible for them to do, in fixing up all the land they could obtain on the side of the depot.

Councilman Tyler said that if the new street was a public necessity he would vote for it, but he did not believe in the principle. The city had contributed towards the widening of Newtonville square, but there it seemed to be a public necessity. He liked the enterprising spirit shown by the Highlands people, evidenced by the rapid growth of that part of the city, but he would like to know just how wide a space there was at present.

President Coffin said that the Boston & Albany had built their new station two or three hundred feet from Walnut street. The entrance to the strip of land they owned was narrow, and they had tried to buy more, but the adjoining land belonged to a Newton corner gentleman, and he had refused to give it up. The new street would be 125 feet in length, and opened up land that was being rapidly built upon. Mr. Crane and other residents would contribute about \$800 towards the work, and the Boston & Albany company would lay out and grade their portion of the road, which would cost them a good deal of money, as there was considerable blasting to be done.

Councilman Kennedy said that if the work was a public necessity he would vote for the order, but the city would have to spend about \$25,000 in that vicinity this year, in grading and filling up the square and other matters.

Councilman Pond said the matter had been thoroughly discussed, and any one acquainted with the locality would see that it was a public necessity. The railroad company had tried to buy more land, but the owner would not sell, and the new depot covered about all of their land. Mr. Farum had recently bought the land through which the new street would pass, and he asked 30 cents a foot for it, double what he paid, which was considered an exorbitant price. He said, however, that there was room for three lots, and if the street was run through, there was only room for two small ones. Mr. Farum would contribute \$50 to the expense of the work, and the railroad company had also promised to do something, although they would not bind themselves to any definite sum. The city had aided in several such matters, as at Newtonville and Lower Falls, and he thought the Highlands people were justified in asking help.

Councilman Tyler said he should have been glad to see the citizens give more; the new station was a handsome one, and would be of great benefit to the village. He also did not like to vote money to help any private individual make exorbitant profits out of the city.

The order was then passed unanimously.

OTHER MATTERS.

Hillard S. Howland presented a claim for damages on account of injuries received by falling on an icy sidewalk on Jan. 19, 1887, at 1 p.m., in front of W. A. Roffe's property. The wall was also improperly graded; referred to the claim committee.

Charles Ward Post, 62, G. A. R., invited the Common Council to be present at their Carnival, especially on the opening night. The invitation was accepted.

Councilman Fiske presented the petition of John Fanning and others for two street lamps on a private way off River street, Ward 3; referred to committee on fuel and street lights.

Councilman Billings presented the petition of J. P. Hager and others for more street lights at the junction of Chestnut and Elliot streets, Ward 5; referred.

Councilman Chadwick presented the petition of L. H. Cook and other residents of Prescott street, Ward 2, to have the sidewalk in front of their property graded and concreted; referred to Highway committee.

Councilman Read presented the petition of Fred S. Stewart and others for a street lamp on the corner of Knowles and Ripley street, Ward 6; referred.

Councilman Burr presented the petition of S. E. Gilbert and other residents for two street lamps on Rice street, Ward 6; referred.

Councilman Burr also presented the petition of A. D. S. Bell and other residents of Chestnut Hill for a wooden sidewalk on Hammond street; referred to the Highway Committee.

Councilman Fiske presented the petition of Thomas Cox and fifteen other property owners, to have East Derby street, Ward 3, laid out and accepted as a public way, referred to Highway Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Adams, Mrs. P. A. Selections for Children and Young People. 55,289

An excellent collection of poems from the best authors, mostly for Sunday school use, but poorly edited, some of the pieces being cut and mangled.

Anderson, T. M. Political Conspiracies Preceding the Rebellion, or the True Story of Sumter and Pickens. 84,104

Bethlehemitæ, The. Trans. from the German. 91,485

A little story of life in Bethlehem at the time of the birth of our Saviour.

Bright, J. F. History of England. [449-1837.] 3 v. 71,222

A complete history in three moderate sized volumes, made more complete by a copious list of authorities, a chronological index, and geographical tables of some of the great families, the De Beaus, Mortimers, Mowbrays, Nevilles, etc., etc. 52,362

Cicero, M. T. Tuscan Disputations; trans. with notes by A. P. Peabody. Diman, J. L. Memoirs, compiled from his letters by C. Hazard. 94,385

The record of the events of his life can give only partial and incomplete view of it. The little daily courtesies, the constant overflow of a pure and scholarly spirit, the subtle graces of mind and manner that made the man; these defy analysis, and resent chronicle. Pref. 73,169

Drake, S. A. Around the Hub; Boy's Book about Boston. 73,169

A graphic description of old Boston from the time of its settlement through the Revolution, with many historical illustrations. 96,276

Evans, G. H. A. V. Commentary on the Peas. 2 v. 91,482

Jones, C. A. and Lines, S. G. Stories on the Collects. 2 v. 65,550

Short stories to "illustrate for the younger members of the Church the definite teaching of the Collects, and bring before them their value as helps in their daily lives."

Kirk, E. O. Sons and Daughters. 101,316

"Moulton," pseud. The Professor in the Machine Shop. 76,194

The "Professor" visits the machine shop to gain familiarity with actual work, and on his part gives much useful scientific information.

Pausch, G. Journal during Burgoyne campaign. [1776-7.] 77,96

Capt. Pausch was chief of the Hanau Artillery, and the journal recently discovered is among the most valuable journals of the German troops that have yet been found. It gives a record of his company from the time it left Germany to the close of Burgoyne's last battle, "and one gets glimpses into the private life of these executed Hessians, which make one lament their hard and unhonored fate."

Porter, E. G. Rambles in Old Boston. N. Eng. 77,96

Many curious old parts of Boston are here described and illustrated. Some of them now exist; more indeed, than most people realize.

Preston, H. W. A Year in Eden. 63,647

Shakespeare, W. O'Connor, W. D. Hamlet's Note Book. 55,284

H. P. JAMES, Librarian. 11, P. JAMES, Librarian.

Feb. 16, 1887.

As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff, cures itching humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth.

It is a Curious Fact

That the body is now more susceptible to benefit from medicine than at any other season. Hence the importance of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla now, when it will do you the most good. It is really wonderful for purifying and enriching the blood, creating an appetite, and giving a head to body to the whole system. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALL PERSONS troubled with their door or house bells not working, are invited to examine the Zimdir Pneumatic Bell. No cranks. No wires. No batteries to get out of order. BARBER BROS.

FURNACES!

Now is the Time to have a New One

Put in or the Old One Repaired.

A. J. FISKE & CO., WEST NEWTON.

Are prepared to give estimates for new furnaces or repairs on old ones. Also for

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We keep on hand a full stock of FURNACES and PLUMBING MATERIALS and ALL SANITARY APPLIANCES.

Having had 20 years experience in the work, 15 of which have been in West Newton, we can promise satisfactory work to all customers.

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and Clothier.

NEW FURNISHING GOODS.

Early Orders for Fall of 1886 will be
Appreciated.

45.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever. — Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alternative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded. — W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief.

After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored. — Mrs. H. L. Williams, Greenville, Tenn.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered. — H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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EARTHQUAKES.

A PAPER READ BY DR. FRISBIE BEFORE THE WOMAN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB.

At the meeting of the Woman's Educational Club at West Newton, Friday afternoon, there was a large attendance, Dr. Frisbie's paper, on "Earthquakes" being the attraction.

Dr. Frisbie began his paper with a reference to the earthquake in Charleston, last August, and the great area over which the shocks were felt—some 900,000 square miles, and said that this had made especially interesting the oft occurring questions, "what are earthquakes, and what are the causes that produce them?"

In the first 50 years of this century, 3,240 earthquakes are recorded by Mr. Mallet of England—little less than half the number that are recorded in the 3,456 years previous to 1850. They probably were not more frequent in these 50 years, but the records were more carefully kept. Alexis Perry claims that from 1843 to 1872 the number of earthquakes was 17,249, or nearly two a day, a rather stupendous statement. It is probable the shell of the earth is constantly quaking somewhere, when we consider its extent and the comparatively small portion inhabited by people capable of scientific investigation. The force of earthquakes were next considered, the quakes ranging from a gentle tremor to those as terrible in their power as the one at Charleston, up to those more terrible still, by which whole cities have been overthrown, vast regions laid waste, islands thrown up or submerged, and huge mountains cleaved asunder. In 1819, at the mouth of the Indus, a tract 2,000 miles square sunk and a large lake filled the place. In 1811, large tracts of land along the Mississippi sank below the level and are now covered by water.

Earthquakes occur most frequently in the vicinity of volcanoes, and precede the period of volcanic activity. Many instances were quoted of this, in regard to Cotopaxi, Stromboli, St. Vincent and others, showing the close connection between earthquakes and volcanoes, and proving that both result from the same cause—igneous action.

Earthquake centres and volcanic centres closely coincide, and generally are confined to the vicinity of the sea.

The crackling attending the sudden heating or cooling of a long iron stove pipe, was used as an illustration to show the cause of earthquakes. Only a part of the heat of the earth is derived from the sun, and the so-called fixed stars, which are the suns of other planetary systems, and which furnish about half of the heat received upon this globe. As we go from the earth's crust to its centre, we find a point where the thermometer never varies, either in winter or summer, which proves that heat received from outside the earth only penetrates to a certain depth, and has no influence upon the great mass which constitutes the centre of the earth. As we go below this permanent thermometrical position, the heat rises about one degree Fahrenheit for every 50 or 60 feet. At this ratio, which varies in some causes, water would boil at a depth of less than two miles and iron melt before a depth of 30 miles is reached. This proves that we have a source of heat within. Whence is this central heat derived? La Place's theory is generally received as having less objections than any other, and it is called "The Nebular Hypothesis." It is briefly that the earth was first gaseous, then as it gradually cooled, a boiling liquid mass, and it then was a sun to our moon and a star to the other planets, giving forth light and heat. The same law is thought to have governed the moon, the fixed stars, and the whole numberless universe of worlds. As our earth cooled, a crust formed on its outer surface, making a shell of solid rock, filled with molten matter. During uncounted years the crust slowly cooled, until water could reach it, and then the thick vapors surrounding the earth condensed and fell in plenteous showers, covering the entire surface. This ocean was first of hot water, and then it gradually cooled. With few exceptions all substances contract on cooling, and there came a time when the shell of the earth could not contract evenly, and it wrinkled and folded over, leaving hollows, in which the ocean settled, leaving the upfolds as long ridges or islands. The crust was then thin, and sharp projections were unknown. As the ages passed away, the globe cooled more and more, and the depressions and upheavals became more abrupt, and cracks and fissures naturally would occur.

The connection between volcanic and earthquake centers and their nearness to the sea was then explained; when the crust first emerged from the primeval ocean, it began to experience a disintegrating process, from the effects of heat and cold, atmospheric influences, chemical and electrical affinities, and the erosion of moving water. The particles were washed down to the shore and then deposited beneath the water, thus forming the stratified rocks, the only ones, with the erupted lavas, open to the investigation of geologists. The stratified rocks, if piled one on another, would give a thickness of more than twenty-five miles. When wet, all substances are more plastic, and the sedimentary rocks at the borders of the continents are of immense thickness, with the water at the boiling point, at the depth of 10,000 feet. Thus we have a "line of weakness" on the continental margins, and as the globe cools and contracts the crust yields, in the horizontal crushing along these lines of weakness and elevations or depressions take place, with fracture here and there through the strata, and the earthquake results.

An earthquake is therefore the quaking, trembling, jarring and shaking of the earth crust.

The sources that produce them are fractures of the earth crust.

Earthquakes may be divided into three kinds, Explosive, Horizontally Progressive, and the Vorticoso.

The first may be likened to the explosion of an immense quantity of dynamite, as in a mine. The crust is broken and thrown into the air. This kind is very violent, but circumscribed in its effects. They are more generally found in the immediate vicinity of volcanoes, as if pent up gases and vapors had exploded.

The Horizontally Progressive is the form with which we are most familiar. The fracture of the earth crust may extend a long distance in a linear direction, of unknown depth, and the forward impulse may be felt half round the globe. The fracture may not reach the surface, but whole countries may be devastated. Of this kind was the great earthquake that

destroyed Lisbon in 1753, when 60,000 people were killed. The vertical centre of this was in the Atlantic, towards America, and the earth wave was transmitted to the ocean, and was felt from Norway to the West Indies. The Japan earthquake of 1854, and the one in Peru in 1868, were of this nature, and affected half the globe. The velocity of these sea waves is wonderful, the Japan one travelling across the Pacific at the rate of 370 miles an hour, and the Peruvian one 454 miles an hour.

The Vorticoso is the third form, and here the ground is twisted and sometimes whirled back, and some wonderful freaks of nature are reported.

The fracture of the crust often leaves one side elevated, and the other depressed, thus making a "fault," and in the Appalachian chain of mountains is a "fault" where one side subsided 20,000 feet.

Though the aid of seismometers and other surface evidence many facts of great interest can be learned, and Dr. Frisbie of recent results of investigation

The theory is advanced that the earth in cooling has formed its crust in a series of shells, one within another, and the settling of an outer shell upon an inner would produce an earthquake. There is also a theory that between the shells are seas of molten lava, and that there are tides in these seas, which produce earthquakes. Alexis Perry thinks he has demonstrated that the moon has some influence on the occurrence of earthquakes. It is a fact also that earthquakes are more frequent in winter than in summer.

Certain gases are reduced by tremendous pressure to liquids, and the removal of this pressure would produce a tremendous explosion, like an earthquake, and many other causes which might produce earthquakes were quoted by the speaker, such as the combination of water with certain inflammable metals, the sudden conversion of water percolating down through a fissure into steam, atmospheric pressure, electricity, etc.

A number of the most disastrous earthquakes were given, with their results.

In conclusion, Dr. Frisbie called the attention of his hearers to the grand "Circle of Fire," beginning with the Tugian volcanoes, at the southern limit of South America, the Andes, the Cardilleras of Mexico, the Rocky Mountains, and around the globe again to the Tugian volcanoes. Within this circle are two thirds of the known volcanoes, and the greater number of earthquakes recorded. No one can foretell the time of earthquakes, but the places can be told by scientific men, who have investigated the causes. As an effect of earthquakes there is a constant addition to the land area of the earth, and were it not for them the earth would have become a comparatively level plain.

WEST NEWTON LYCEUM.

AN ABLE DISCUSSION OF SOCIALISM AND A DEBATE ON THE TARIFF.

At the meeting of the West Newton Lyceum Monday night, after music by Miss Merrill and Mr. McKellop, President Allen introduced the Rev. John Graham Brooks of Brockton as the lecturer of the evening, on the subject of socialism.

Mr. Brooks said that as socialism is one of the most indefinite and misunderstood words of the English language, it is well before discussing the subject to determine just what socialism means. The best way of discovering the true meaning of the word as used by the more moderate socialists, is to take some place where it has been instituted as an example. Such a place is Birmingham, England. In that city the gas works were bought from the private individuals or corporations and operated by the city, under the management of the famous Joseph Chamberlain, with such success that last year the city derived from them \$600,000 profit. In the same way the city has taken control of the drainage and water system. The profits from these sources are used in the improvement of the city, and are claimed to reduce taxation. Now the socialists would have countries do with banks, railroads, shipping, telegraph and telephones just what Birmingham has done with the gas-works, drainage and water system. Thus we find that socialism is the advocating of giving more power to the central government in the hopes of reducing taxation. To go back to the beginning we find that in 1848 a social revolution was in progress for the purpose of making the distribution of wealth more equal, and to keep the rich from growing richer and the poor from becoming poorer.

Adjourned.

Mr. Fitz said the last gentleman overlooked the fact that population in Europe was denser than in America; this has much to do with the price of labor. Free trade England pays higher wages than high tariff Germany. A free country naturally grows rich faster than an old one. Free trade stimulates industry, free trade in our midst has caused our prosperity. Every cent paid for duty takes just so much from the wages of our laborers.

Mr. Brooks said that as socialism is one of the most indefinite and misunderstood words of the English language, it is well before discussing the subject to determine just what socialism means. The best way of discovering the true meaning of the word as used by the more moderate socialists, is to take some place where it has been instituted as an example. Such a place is Birmingham, England. In that city the gas works were bought from the private individuals or corporations and operated by the city, under the management of the famous Joseph Chamberlain, with such success that last year the city derived from them \$600,000 profit. In the same way the city has taken control of the drainage and water system. The profits from these sources are used in the improvement of the city, and are claimed to reduce taxation. Now the socialists would have countries do with banks, railroads, shipping, telegraph and telephones just what Birmingham has done with the gas-works, drainage and water system. Thus we find that socialism is the advocating of giving more power to the central government in the hopes of reducing taxation. To go back to the beginning we find that in 1848 a social revolution was in progress for the purpose of making the distribution of wealth more equal, and to keep the rich from growing richer and the poor from becoming poorer.

And said petition is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called THE NEWTON GRAPHIC, printed at Newton, the last publication to be two days at least, before said court.

Witness, GEORGE H. BROOKS, Esq., Judge of said court, this thirty-first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

J. H. TYLER, Registrar.

W. K. HARWOOD, Chairman of the Committee.

These lectures are free and tickets can be obtained by addressing Committee on Read Fund, Box 633, Newton.

Lecture will commence promptly at 7.45, and seats not occupied at that time can be taken by any one. Doors open at 7.30.

March 2nd, "The First Letters of the Alphabet of Life."

March 2nd, "The Little Builders of the Earth."

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., FEB. 19, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher.

OFFICE, Rear of Post Office, Newton. Subscription, \$2 in advance.—Single copies for sale at the office and at all newsdealers.

Telephone No. 2909.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter

SPELLING REFORM.

Mr. Jos. A. Allen, in his lecture upon "Spelling Reform," before the West Newton Lyceum, a few weeks since, said that when he saw such indifference to this subject by Boards of Education, he was inclined to think they believed that the less the common people knew, the easier they can be controlled, as the master his slave.

There seems to be good grounds for this opinion, judging from an article in the Science Monthly for January, which calls attention to and severely criticizes an article in a weekly journal published at Toronto, Ont., in the interest of Toronto University, which speaks thus of spelling Reformers:

"The desire to utterly obliterate whatever may in any way serve to distinguish the man of culture from his illiterate brother, must be looked on in no other light, than as one of the many manifestations of that misty socialism, which is clouding so many minds to-day." The Science Monthly remarks that, "Here is intellectual snobbery with a vengeance. Forsooth, we must keep up a difficult and arbitrary mode of spelling, in order that the poor man may spell badly and so be distinguished from the man of culture."

There is more of that intellectual snobbery among our so-called educated men than most people dream of.

THE Republican State committee are already laying plans for the fall campaign and have issued a circular to the chairmen of the city and town committees that looks as though they meant business. It speaks of the importance of the fall elections, as they immediately precede the presidential year, and calls for a list of the voters, with the political bias of each individual. It is also recommended that Republican clubs be formed in each town immediately, and the names of 15 or 20 reliable Republicans are asked for. The circular is significant as showing the feeling that something must be done "to save the state," and evidently the committee are going to make an effort for a better organization. That is all well enough, as far as it goes, but it is not so much better organization, as better nominations that the Republican party in this state needs. So far the cry for clubs has come mainly from Mr. Lodge's personal organs, and its purpose is only too evident.

THE question of one board for the city government, as recommended by Mayor Kimball in his annual address, is to be discussed by the West Newton Lyceum, and it is to be hoped that the members of the city government can be present and take part. The meeting of the Common Council on Monday night was an illustration of the uselessness of having two boards, nothing being done save concurrent business, and there would have been no occasion for the debate over the new street at Newton Highlands, had the Councilmen been present when the order passed the Board of Aldermen. Two boards give occasion for a good deal of red tape and extra meetings, but all the good two branches do the city will not pay for the gas used.

BUILDERS and owners of houses should read the article from Dr. Frisbie, relating to the Board of Health, and its rules and regulations. The rules are very explicit, and the board has both the power and the determination to enforce its rules in regard to plumbing and other sanitary matters. The board of health is doing a much needed work in this city, and its efforts should be encouraged by all citizens who wish healthy homes. The article will bear a careful reading.

BORN of the Newton Representatives voted right on the temperance question that came up this week. An effort was made to repeal the law taking away from district attorneys the power to nolle prosser liquor cases before trial, which gave rise to so much scandal before the present law was enacted. Fortunately the law was not repealed, and violators of the liquor law cannot depend on the influence they can bring to bear on the district attorneys.

EDWARD BURNETT, our Congressman Elect, has been in Washington to engage quarters, and has met with a very cordial reception. This is not surprising, for he is a very genial fellow, and his popularity in Congress is not likely to be dimmed by any marked interference with the ambition of other members.

DON'T let the weather interfere with your patronage of the Grand Army Carnival.

Vesper Service.

There will be a vesper service at the Channing church, Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, to which all are cordially invited. The choir will be assisted by the Ladies' Schumann Quartette of Boston. The following is the order of exercises:

Organ Prelude, Hommage à Mendelssohn, J. Baptiste. Calkin.

"O, Worship the Lord," M. Watson. "O, for the wings of a dove," Mendelssohn.

Stars in Heaven, Rheinberger.

Offertory, Into the silent land, Arthur Foote. Hymn 23.

Communion, Handel.

Remarks by the pastor, followed by The Religion in the poetry of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

Organ Postlude, Offertory in C, Alexander Leprovost.

THE VETERANS REMEMBERED.

Continued from Page One.

ton took in the veterans of the war, and he had no doubt that the relief fund of the Post would be replenished. During the war all hearts beat in sympathy, and the soldiers on the field of battle were followed with the interest and prayers of the nation. He was glad to see that here in Newton the old feelings were retained, and the people did not propose to allow the veterans to suffer. He brought the congratulations of 20,000 members of the Grand Army, upon such a fortunate and pleasant opening of the fair, and no one who saw the preparations that had been made could doubt that it would prove of great benefit to the relief fund of the post, and that the dependent soldiers, and those dependent upon them, be made comfortable. (Applause.)

Lieutenant Governor Brackett was then introduced amid hearty applause. After apologizing for the absence of the Governor, who was compelled to be absent from the state, he said he brought the greetings of the state government, in behalf of the Commonwealth. It was fitting that on such an occasion those clothed with authority by holding a public position should speak for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The members of the Grand Army in other days spoke for the Commonwealth, when rebels threatened the life of the nation. Their voice was heard on many a hard fought field, and they were ever ready to answer the defiance of the enemy with cheers for the Union flag, and show their devotion to their country and to their state. Their deeds were eloquent, and it is fitting that they should receive more than mere eloquent words in payment.

The Grand Army stands in a peculiar position among the organizations in Massachusetts, as it is to no which no new recruits can be added, and its members grow less and less every year. The time is not far distant when the last survivor will have passed away, its last meeting will have been held, and its members gone to their reward.

It will then only have an existence in memory, and this makes it an imperative duty to care for the members while living.

A beneficial effect of such gatherings as this is that they recall to the young the memory of our heroism. A new generation has come up who remember nothing of the stirring events of the war, and know them only by hearsay. The attention which is called to those heroic deeds will make deeper impression upon the young, and will teach them the value of patriotism. Therefore the aid given to the Grand Army will thus have a double blessing in teaching a valuable lesson to the young. Charity like mercy is twice blessed, it blesses him that gives and him that takes, and by giving to worthy objects we promote our own happiness.

It is evident from the appearance of this hall that the ladies of Newton have done their part well, and are not unmindful of the part taken by the sisters, wives and mothers in the trying days of the war, when they not only gave their dearest and best to their country, but themselves took part in nursing the wounded, cheering the suffering, and soothing the last hours of the dying. You bid fair to do effectively and well what you have undertaken, and add what is needed to the fund for caring for the veterans. The pleasant duty has devolved upon me of declaring that the carnival is now formally opened, and I trust that you will meet such success as will gladden your hearts and do honor to the city of Newton. (Applause.)

Marshal Cobb closed the formal proceedings by saying that now the audience had nothing to do but to patronize the tables, and show their patriotism. He illustrated the duty by telling the story of the sailor who seeing a poor apple woman's table upset, pulled out his pocket book and said to the crowd standing by "I am sorry five dollars' worth, how much are you sorry?" We are all grateful to the old soldiers, but now we have a chance to show how much we are grateful.

The guests then left the stage and after marching round the hall and reviewing the tables, Lt.-Gov. Brackett and staff left for Waltham, where he had another engagement.

THE CARNIVAL

then proceeded to business, and the audience began patronizing the tables, generally beginning with the flower and candy tables, which did an immense business. Refreshments were served in Eliot Lower Hall by the ladies of Ward Two, but the demand was so unexpectedly large that the great supply of provisions gave out before the evening was over, and the 17 gallons of ice cream disappeared as if by magic. Over \$100 was taken in, and larger supplies will be provided for the remaining nights. The war relief exhibition took in \$17, the coat room \$17, the art gallery a like sum, the candy table \$60, the flower table nearly as much, and the receipts of the ward tables averaged \$75 each. The voting began on the silver pitcher for the most popular doctor, the canoe, ship, tricycle, painting, clock, revolver, etc., letters were called for at the post-office, the fortune teller was visited in her mysterious camp, and all the other attractions began to be patronized. The throng present represented all parts of the city, and the committee have reason to be well satisfied with the result of the first night's business.

THE WARD TABLES

were very attractive in their tasteful decorations and multitude of fancy articles, and citizens of each ward seemed to take an especial pride in their own table.

The Ward One table was fortunate in its color, which lighted up beautifully, and was draped in the form of a square tent with gilt corner posts, which arrangement was very effective. Ward Four's table on one side was draped in a somewhat similar manner with soft Nile green stuff, and made a very attractive corner.

On the other side the table of Ward Five was very effectively decorated in violet, its appearance giving a pleasing variety to that side of the hall, and reflecting great credit on the ladies who did the work. The violet was relieved with white, and the drapings caught up with silvered Japanese fans. Next came the Ward Three table, draped with old gold plush, caught up with rosettes of the same, and the corner of the hall being improved by making an irregular shaped booth, which showed to advantage the brilliant display of fancy goods. On the opposite side of the hall, the tables of Wards Three, Seven and Six made a group in red, white and blue, the first having the form of a tent, with blue canopy gracefully festooned above; the second having red bands covered with white netting and caught up with red bands, the two post flags at each corner and a large eagle in the center; and the last decorated with white, relieved by an artistic arrangement of Japanese fans, a large umbrella surmounting the whole. Each table had a distinctive style of decor-

ations and it would be hard to decide which was the most attractive, especially when the ladies of the different committees were in attendance.

The names of the various committees have already been published in full, except the Ward Six, who are as follows:

President, Mrs. R. B. Bishop; Vice-president, Mrs. Charles Green; Secretary, Miss Annie C. Ellis; Treasurer, Mrs. D. B. Claffin; Assistant treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Dyer; Mrs. Charles S. Davis, Mrs. Marshall O. Rice, Mrs. Robert Hawthorne, Mrs. A. L. Harwood, Mrs. H. Scudder, Mrs. C. H. Thursby, Mrs. G. Green, Mrs. M. McMurtry, Mrs. J. H. Sanborn, Mrs. A. W. Parker, Mrs. M. F. E. Bowen, Mrs. Theodore Nickerson, Mrs. Geo. W. Cobb, Mrs. A. R. Flanders, Mrs. Geo. Pierce, Mrs. A. H. Leonard, Mrs. Elisha Bassett, Mrs. F. M. Johnson, Mrs. E. F. Mcleher, Mrs. W. N. Bartholomew, Mrs. A. Colby.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The bell which is rung every now and then is not a chestnut bell, but simply a bell calling attention to the art gallery.

Many expressions of surprise and delight were heard in regard to the manner in which the selections were rendered Thursday evening, by the orchestra, of '88 of the Newton High school.

To-night (Friday) Baldwin's Cadet band will furnish music, and there will be a sabbath drill by the officers of the Newton High school battalion.

Thursday night the receipts at the candy table were about \$50, and at the flower table about \$35.

Saturday evening the music will be furnished by the Newton City band.

The "Wheel of Fortune" is one of the drawing attractions of the fair.

Gentlemen should remember that refreshments are served in the lower hall.

Gen. John M. Corse, the hero of Altoona, will be present this evening.

Have you got that letter yet from the post-office?

Mr. Glines has taken some excellent photographs of the interior of the hall and the decorations.

The fair remains open to-night until 10, and on Saturday until 11 o'clock.

It has been decided not to have any auction on Saturday night. If any articles are left unsold, they will be given to a committee to dispose of for the benefit of the post-office.

On Saturday afternoon Prof. W. E. Floyd, the clever prestidigitateur, will give one of his laughable and mysteriously mystifying entertainments, to amuse the children, who are expected in large numbers at the carnival. Miss Gussie Gill, the child reader, will also give several recitations, and the children will have a rare treat before them.

The fair opens Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Wards 3 and 4 furnish refreshments this (Friday) evening.

Wards 7 and 1 supply the table Saturday night.

Have you tried the home-made candy at the Ward 3 table?

Notice the novel fruit on the orange tree at the Ward 7 table.

The Ward 6 table is amply supplied with paintings and etchings.

The Ward 2 table is decorated with blue, but it is very light, and the committee feel far from blue at the large business they have been doing.

Ward 5 may not be a wealthy ward, but you would not infer it from its table, which is one of the handsomest and best filled in the hall.

The committee of Wards 1 and 3 feel very complacent when they contemplate the handsome appearance of their tables, and they were fortunate in securing such lovely colors.

MISS BARNES'S COOKING LESSONS.

Miss Barnes opened her course of lessons in cookery at the Universalist Vestry, Tuesday afternoon. The ladies present were very much interested in her work, more for the sake of seeing how a skilled cook went to work than for the sake of the recipes themselves. It is one thing to know the right proportions, and quite another to know just the right way to combine them, and the least laborious method of making elaborate dishes. Miss Barnes seems to have solved the problem of doing things in the easiest way, and made a very favorable impression upon her pupils. She said that as she was talking to housekeepers, she should give the niceties of the table rather than the plain dishes, which would be taught to beginners. She then began the lesson on salads, with a description of the different dressings, Mayonnaise, cream and French, the latter the most simple, and used often with the first. It is made of 3 table-spoonsful of olive oil, 1 of vinegar, 1 salt spoon of salt, 1-2 salt spoon of pepper; mix dry ingredients with 1 tablespoonful of oil, add vinegar, then the remainder of oil. It is used for vegetable salads and is very nice.

After making the other dressings, the scallop, egg, shrimp and vegetable salads were prepared. The last is quite simple, and the ingredients are 3 large boiled potatoes, one carrot, one beet, 1 hard-boiled egg, 1 pickle, 1 table spoon parsley, 1 level tea spoon chopped onion, and once the receipt of French dressing. Cut potatoes into dice, slice thinly the beet and carrot, cut up fine the pickle, onion and parsley. Put layer of potatoes on a platter, then sprinkle over it slices of beet, carrot, onion and parsley, and moisten with dressing. Then another layer until all the materials are used. Put the yolk of the egg through a colander, and sprinkle over whole; garnish with parsley.

The shrimp salad was quite elaborate, and made a very handsome dish, as were the egg and scallop salads. Directions were given for accurate measurements.

The next lesson, at the request of the ladies present, will be postponed from Tuesday to Thursday at the same hour and place, and soups will be the subject. The ladies who attended are quite enthusiastic, and the class will probably be largely increased.

Newton Fireman's Relief Association.

The adjourned meeting of the Newton Fireman's Relief Association was held Wednesday evening, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: Pres., H. L. Bixby; Vice-Pres., W. S. Cargill; Sec. and Treas., W. S. Higgins. Board of Trustees: H. L. Bixby and W. B. Randlett, from Board of Engineers; F. D. Graxes and C. W. H. Bouton, Engine Co. No. 1; G. H. Haynes, H. W. Nichols, Engine No. 2; C. J. Polly, Engine 3; A. J. Wandlers, G. Archibald, Hose 4; T. C. Nickerson, J. E. Horrigan, Truck 1; J. F. Wardburn, J. A. Kimball, Hose 5; B. Early, D. J. Corcoran, Hose 6; W. S. Cargill, J. E. Trowbridge, Hose 7; Gen. Simpson, hook member. Relief Committee: J. F. Horrigan, Engine Co. No. 1; J. Q. A. Hawkes, Engine 2; D. McDonald, Engine 3; G. A. Waterhouse, Hose 4; J. A. Williams, Truck 1; G. C. Fletcher, Hose 5; T. E. Healy, Hose 6; G. H. Osborn, Hose 7. After the business of the meeting had been attended to, the company adjourned to the lower hall, where a collation was served.

DIRECTOR MR. J. ELIOT TROWBRIDGE.

Tickets with reserved seats, 50c., 75c., and \$1.00 each according to location. To be obtained of Mr. J. Q. Henry, Newton; Mr. W. H. Partridge, Newton; Mr. J. E. Trowbridge, Newton; Mr. C. W. Sweetland, West Newton, and from members of the chorus.

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Committee Hearings.

It may be regarded as settled that the Street Railway Company will secure a charter and the Highway Committee and the City Solicitor are perfecting a form of agreement in regard to the details, such as the kind of rails to be used, the paving, the location of the tracks, etc. It is said that they will recommend 10 cents as the maximum price for a ride over the road, and five cents as the maximum price for pupils going to or from school. The board has the right to fix the maximum price, and the company can then establish such rates as they see fit, with that as a limit. It is probable that the agreement will be ready to report to the board next Monday evening.

The Committee on fuel and street lights have granted a hearing to the Newton & Watertown Gas Company for this (Friday) evening. The Electric Light and Power Company will also be represented.

The Fire Department committee have decided to put the bell and striker for Wards One and Seven on the Armory Hall tower, in spite of the remonstrance of citizens of that part of the city. They say that a bell suitable for a clock would only cost about \$300, and if the citizens desire to raise money for a clock, such a small additional sum as that would be no obstacle. Besides it is held to be bad policy by fire department authorities, to have an alarm bell connected with a clock. The striking of an alarm is not so readily distinguished by the firemen from the striking of the clock, and there are times when an alarm is rung in when the clock is striking, which causes confusion. The brick arches of Eliot Hall tower would also, it is urged, obstruct the sound, and on Armory Hall an open tower will be built, so as to leave free egress for the sound. The city also owns Armory Hall and would have full control of the building. It is also said that contracts for the tower are already made, or can be completed at once, so that there would be less delay in putting up the bell and striker.

195

Risks bound and policies written at the shortest possible notice at tariff rates. Large or small lines placed in stock or mutual companies. Losses promptly adjusted and cheerfully paid.

196

36 years experience IN THE business.

197

OFFICE 31 MILK ST., BOSTON,

ROOMS 6 and 7.

198

OR NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

199

ALL GENTLEMEN

NEWTONVILLE.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dennison have been spending a couple of weeks in New York.

—Mrs. M. C. Davy expects to return today (Friday) from her visit in Springfield, Mass.

—Mr. G. H. Loomis has been confined to the house for some days with a severe cold.

—Master Robert Shedd, who has been ill for a month, is again in his place at the High School.

—Mr. Herbert Sylvester, master of the Claffin school, has been confined to the house by illness several days of this week.

—Mr. E. S. Colton has been ill with a heavy cold several days this week, and obliged to absent himself from his store.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dewson have gone to Boston for a few weeks.

—Miss Lydia Barton has returned from her visit to Newburyport.

—Post-master Turner attended the Grand Army Cavalry Thursday afternoon.

—Mrs. William A. Simmons is visiting her mother, Mrs. Parker, at her residence on Washington street.

—Mr. E. F. Tainter had a bad hemorrhage early in the week, but he is now a little more comfortable.

—Mr. E. Smead's new house is nearly ready for occupancy, and will make a desirable home for some one.

—Clarendon street is now being called the Back Bay of Newtonville, and prides itself accordingly.

—The news of the safe arrival of Mr. A. W. Carter in Glasgow, Scotland, on Wednesday, has been received by his friends here.

—Mr. Dearborn's new sign is in place, and gives quite the finishing touch to his completely appointed store.

—Miss Amy Tenny, who has been visiting Miss Byers for some weeks, has returned to her home in Williamstown, Mass.

—Mr. E. C. Clarke's new house on Parsons street is now being roofed over, and will be quite an addition to the street.

—There was a very attractive bevy of young ladies from Newtonville in attendance at the Grand Army Fair, Wednesday evening.

—Mr. Wm. H. Cheney has purchased an interest in a refrigerator manufactory in Burlington, Vt., and left this week for a business trip in connection therewith.

—Mrs. C. F. Jones and her daughter, Fannie, are visiting friends in Norwich, Conn. They expect to be gone about two weeks.

—All of the ills that flesh is heir to seem to be rampant just now, but we are afraid that the clerk of the weather is in a great way responsible for them.

—Not a very large, but a most attractive congregation listened to Dr. Miner's powerful discourse last Sunday evening in the Universalist church.

—Miss Barnes's next lesson in cooking will be given on Thursday afternoon of next week, as Tuesday is a holiday. For the dishes to be prepared see advertisement.

—The cellar for the new block on the Roberts' estate will be 120 feet long, 60 wide, and 10 deep. It is expected that the contracts will be signed within a few days.

—We understand that the six tenement block going up on Central avenue is to be plumbed thoroughly, heated by steam, and have all the modern improvements, which probably includes a good sized rent.

—The lots on Clarendon street are being filled up, to conform to the grade adopted by the City Engineer as the cellar line. There are now five new houses being erected on this street.

—A full meeting of the members of the Goddard Literary Union is expected at the next regular meeting, March 1, when an amendment to Article 6 of the Constitution will be submitted.

—Atwood & Weld have been obliged to give up their office in Leavitt's block, as Mr. Diamond needed more room, and they have opened an office temporarily in one of their new houses on Clarendon street, where Mr. Youngs can now be found.

—The regular meeting of the Goddard took place Tuesday evening. About thirty members were present. A pleasant program was given in spite of the small attendance.

—Mr. Claffin is putting up a block of six tenements (two stories and a half) on the land directly back of Mrs. Hutchinson's on Central avenue. A large force of men is employed, and the work is going on very rapidly.

—The Gipsey Operetta of "Pepita," which is to be given in the Universalist vestry on the evening of Feb. 22, promises to be one of the most pleasing of the amateur entertainments given here for a long time. Tickets are 50 cents, with reserved seats—all for the benefit of the vestry debt.

—Miss A. M. Beecher gave a lecture on "Heredity," before a large audience at the Ladies' Physiological Institute in Boston, Thursday afternoon. If woman realized her responsibility, she said, the mother could make of her child almost what she would, if she had full liberty, first by the laws of heredity, and second by environment, which would tend to overcome the evils proceeding from the former. The speaker pointed out to her hearers that the question of heredity was a very vital one to them, the future mothers and grandmothers. She urged it upon them to take hold of the matter and do all in their power to speedily bring about, or rather arouse women everywhere to a sense of the great responsibility which rests upon them as parents. Miss Beecher was heartily applauded at the close of her interesting lecture.

—The musical entertainment given by the young people of the Congregational church Tuesday evening was a most enjoyable and successful affair, and the large audience present expressed their approval by hearty and abundant applause. The program consisted of two Kinder Symphonies, conducted by Mr. Way of Boston, in which some twenty young people took part, and they were given in a very pleasant and amusing manner, the one by Haydn being especially good. Mr. Wm. A. Foster's reading was excellently given, and deserved a hearty encore. Mr. Allison

accompanied in a highly satisfactory manner. Miss Gertrude Cook sang with great taste and feeling Cowan's "Marie," and in answer to an encore gave a very pretty love song. Miss Pease was heard in the Mignon "Polonaise," and also in Gordon's "Sing, Smile, Slumber," to which Mr. Cole played the violin obligato, both songs being excellently rendered. Dr. Reilly's pure high tenor was very enjoyable in his two songs. The audience testified their enjoyment at every opportunity, and the program would have been doubled had encores been allowed. It is thought that the church fund will be increased some \$110 as the result of the entertainment.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. J. H. Nickerson has his store illuminated by electric light.

—Charles W. Florence is the new sexton at the Congregational church, in place of Mr. Libby who has joined the police force.

—There was a "Rainbow party" last Thursday evening in the parlors of the Congregational church.

—Mr. John Greenwood, Jr., leaves on Saturday for an extended trip through the west, his objective point being Kansas.

—Mr. Seth Davis is reported to be quite feeble, but it is hoped that the approach of fine weather will enable him to recover his usual health.

—There will be a dramatic entertainment at the Unitarian church parlors this (Friday) evening, at which "A Fair Encounter" will be given.

—At the Rainbow party at the Congregational church last week, there was also a sewing bee for gentlemen, the first prize being given to Mr. F. L. Trowbridge.

—The alarm from Box 32, at 11:45 Tuesday night, was for a fire in the cellar of Thomas Callahan's house on River street. It caught in a pile of shavings, and the damage done will not exceed \$25.

—There will be a Temperance meeting at the Congregational church vestry, next Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Society of Christian Endeavor. Miss Clothier will deliver the address, Miss Smillie of Wellesley and a quartette will sing. All are invited.

—A social party, including dancing, will be held in the City Hall next Thursday evening for the benefit of the Village Improvement society. The committee in charge are Messrs. Samuel Barnard, Fred H. Felton and Geo. H. Phelps. Carter's orchestra of Boston will furnish music, and tickets are one dollar each. It is to be a very pleasant affair, and is to help a worthy object.

—Miss Nellie Capen, a young lady well known in the social circles of West Newton, bade adieu to her many friends today (Friday), and started for Denver, where her marriage with Mr. W. H. Taylor will be performed Tuesday, Feb. 22. From there they will proceed to Fort Collins, her new home. She has the wishes of Miss Stallion on Wednesday. Many kind thoughts and good wishes from Auburndale will follow her to her new home.

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—Mr. Fred'k T. Bush of Weston, well known throughout the community, died suddenly at his home Monday morning, of heart disease; he has been out of health for some time, but his death came suddenly at the last, he having passed away in the night without warning. Mr. Bush was born in Taunton, Mass., April 24, 1815, and was engaged the greater part of his life in active business, being extensively engaged in the China and West India trade. He held, for a great many years, the office of American Consul at Shanghai, a position which he filled with ability and integrity, and he was a man of strong character and large influence. He leaves a wife, five sons and two daughters to mourn his loss. The funeral service was held Thursday, at 12 m., and the remains interred at Mt. Auburn.

—At the adjourned meeting of the Unitarian Society, Tuesday evening, it was decided to do nothing about the drive-way to which the church and several citizens have a right of way, and that if those owning the property on the depot side would sign off their claim to a right of way on the Washington street side, the church would sign away its right to an entrance from the depot side. This will probably settle the question.

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—Mrs. Caroline Ware, one of our earliest and most respected residents, has been seriously ill for some weeks; her many friends will be happy to hear that she is slowly improving, and her physician hopes for her ultimate recovery.

—A New York Tribune reporter ran across Mr. J. Willard Rice in New York the other day, and wrote up at some length what the latter said about paper making.

At the close of the article the reporter wrote: "Mr. Rice is a Boston man, and one of those jolly, companionable persons whom everybody knows and likes. He is round, plump and florid, with a gray moustache, gray hair, and twinkling eyes.

—Rev. Charles Parkhurst, a former pastor of the M. E. church, has been delivering the past week a course of lectures on "Evidences of Christianity," before the senior class of Lasell Seminary. Mr. Parkhurst is now stationed at Dover, N. H., where he has a large and prosperous church; he has the best wishes of many friends in Auburndale.

—The Y. P. S. Club, consisting of about twenty of our young people, held a fancy dress party Friday evening at the home of Miss Janie Adams on Grove street, which was a very enjoyable and attractive affair, many of the costumes being very pretty.

The evening was passed in games etc., a collation served, and all voted it the best time of the season.

—Another excursion of Lasell students and their friends to Washington during the Easter vacation is in prospect. The trip last year was such a success, that another is proposed for the benefit of those that couldn't go then. The trip includes five days stay at the Capital, with visits to the places of interest, a trip by steamer to Mt. Vernon, and the party will stay a day in New York on their return.

—There were some promotions into higher grades in the Williams school last week, in accordance with a promise made at the beginning of the year to those who should attain a certain degree of excellence in scholarship at the end of the half year. Quite a pleasant excitement was created among the young people by the departure of their teachers to the wedding of Miss Stallion on Wednesday. Many kind thoughts and good wishes from Auburndale will follow her to her new home.

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[Written for the GRAPHIC.]
CITY STREETS.

Crowded and busy these far-stretching aisles,
Sound all the air with vibration doth fill;
Meeting and crossing in swift-moving files,
Life's long procession the pavement doth thrill.
Boxes and leather and lumber for room
Jostle and jar in a wavering line;
All that the earth or the hand or the loom
Weaves or produces seems—here to combine.
Things of the earth for man's uses designed,
Less is their value, O city, to thee;
Less than the power of the world-moving mind
That guides and inspires and controls them,
must be.

Fourth through the street in procession they go,
Each to his labor of hand or of brain;
Ah! what a burden of joy and of woe
Moves down the street from that incoming train!

Faces where brightness has set its glad seal,
Faces where trouble is drawn in relief;
Faces where smiles but too faintly conceal
Tears shed in secret o'er bravely-borne grief.

Count them—the bright ones come oftener far,
Strong in its rush, still this pulsating life
Softens the grief and the joy does not mar,
Hineth of peace in the midst of its strife.

Still must these life-lines converge as they go,
Out toward the infinite fulness again,
Meet in His grasp who controlleth their flow,
Held, as yon steeds, by the firm-guided rein.

ALICE C. JENNINGS.

WAS SHE A COWARD?

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

"Oh, Molly Bates! before I'd be such a 'fraid cat!" shouted Frank Parsons, as he saw Molly climb five-rail fence and scramble up into an apple-tree, because Mr. Way's great dog came barking down the road. Poor Molly sat clinging to the bough of the tree, pale as a girl could be with the healthy tan of out-door life and summer suns on her face; trembling all over, eyes full of terror, and just ready to scream, when Mr. Way called off his great English mastiff, slipped the chain under his collar and led him away, growling like distant thunder. Molly crept down, and Frank went on—

"Before I'd climb an apple-tree 'cause I was 'fraid of a dog!"

Molly said nothing; her eyes were full of tears, for she liked her cousin Frank, who was spending the summer in Newfield, and yet she could not deny that she was very much afraid of the dog.

Molly was eight years older than Frank; a bright, sweet girl of seventeen, she had never known her New York cousins till this summer, for they had been in Europe almost ever since Frank was born, as he crossed the ocean at six months old; and the three older Parsons children had only been to Newfield once, when they were very young. Alida was but nineteen now; Amy just six months older than Molly Bates; John, the oldest of all, was twenty-one, and a fashionable young man of the city. Frank had been sent to Newfield this summer because the family came back from abroad too late to put him in school, and they did not want him at Newport, or Saratoga, or Lenox; so he was sent to his uncle's in Newfield, and enjoyed himself as heartily there as ever a boy did enjoy country life with kindly generous relatives. And Frank liked Molly very much; she was the oldest of Uncle Bates' two children; for little "Axe," as she called herself, was only four, and went by the name of "Baby" half the time, nobody ever using her real name of Achsah.

Boys do not care much for small children but are apt to fancy those older than themselves, and Frank took a great liking to Molly; she was always ready to go with him on to the hills after berries; to show him where he could dig sassafras, pick wintergreen, find black birch for its odoriferous twigs, gather flag-buds, or honeysuckle apples; and she could show him every cold brook for two miles about where he could catch small trout, that Aunt Mary would fry for his supper. And Molly was such a pretty girl, with her soft hazel eyes, and brown curls, and rosy cheeks, all lit up by the sunniest smiles, that Frank admired her very much; but, alas! Molly sank a great many degrees in his esteem when he found out how afraid she was of a big dog, of a cow that was cross, of her father's fast horses; even of the big turkey-cock that came gobbling and busting and attempting to fly at her when she crossed the barnyard with a little red shawl on her shoulders. Frank thought a girl ought to be as brave as a boy, and quite despised Molly because he said:

"She's a real, old coward! 'Fraid of a dog! pooh! I'd just as lives slap that dog in the chops as not!"

"I wouldn't try it if I was you," dryly remarked Hiram, the hired man. "Molly knows more'n you do about that there dog; he's uglier 'n all possessed. Way's tryin' his level best to get rid on him, before hayin' for he's bit two of their folks already."

"Sho! he wouldn't bite a girl, I don't believe."

"I done as he would, an' I done as he wouldn't, but I wouldn't run no risks, not very fur," answered Hiram.

"Well, she's 'fraid of Bill an' Joe."

"I wish you was. I done what your folks think on 't, but if you was my boy you shouldn't no more drive them young hosses than nothing! They ain't half broke."

"Well, Uncle isn't goin' to let me; he said he was only funnin' when he asked if I didn't want to take them over to the village for the mail."

"Kinder lucky you didn't. I expect he had some outlook for your bones. As for Molly she's got grit enough for any girl. You need to be pickin' at her; she's 'bout as good as they're made."

"She's a 'fraid cat, anyhow!"

Hiram laughed, and Frank had the last word.

But he still despised Molly for being a coward, and wandered about after Hiram at his work, or followed his uncle to the field a great deal more than he had; really to Molly's relief, for though she was fond of the bright, good-natured boy, it was a heavy tax on her time and patience to wait on and watch him as she felt obliged to, as long as he wanted her society. She had time now to do some sewing, and help her mother, time to read,

and study in the books she had brought home from school.

But, after all, they were both sorry to part when the end of September came, and Frank was sent for to go home. They promised to write to each other, and perhaps would have kept the promise, only after two weeks Mrs. Bates received a letter from her sister asking her to let Molly spend the winter with them, and go to school if she wished.

This was what Molly had always wanted; she had gone to Newfield High School till she had learned all that was to be taught there, and she did very earnestly wish for a little more schooling, for she meant to be a teacher. Mr. Bates was not a rich man. He had a good farm, and could give his family all the food and clothing needful for them, but he never had any money to spare. And Mrs. Bates had told Molly not to ask her father to send her away to school, because he could not afford it.

Mrs. Parsons had learned all about Molly's wish from Frank, who had no scruple about asking his cousin questions; and as Mr. Bates had refused to consider Frank as anything but a welcome visitor all that long summer, it relieved his mother from a great sense of obligation to offer Molly a winter's schooling as well as her board; for Mrs. Parsons knew that Mr. Bates was not really able to be as generous as his nature made him.

Molly was delighted, and her nimble fingers at once began on the needful sewing. The Newfield dressmaker came for a week, and cut over Mrs. Bates' wedding dress, a dark blue rep silk, for the girl's best gown; there was a gray merino bought for school wear, and last year's brown one sponged and altered for a change; a little round felt hat with a band of velvet, for every day, and a dark blue velvet turban for Sauton, came from the milliner's shop in Sauton, and with a beaver cloth black saucé and a blanket shawl. Molly's list of outside wear was completed. She was to get some gloves in New York and a pair of overshoes; all the rest of her garments she and her mother had made, and they were warm and abundant. Molly thought herself a very lucky girl. However, when she arrived at her aunt's house, though Alida and Amy were kind in their welcome, and Aunt Frances put both arms about her, kissed her warmly and said: "My dear child; you've got your mother's eyes!"

Yet Molly felt like a stranger of different race; her shoes seemed to make a noise like horseshoes as she followed Amy's light steps up the polished staircase to her room, and her dress, fashioned by old Miss Petibone, seemed uncouth enough in comparison with Alida's dainty gown of soft wool and delicate silk, fitting her slender figure with perfect grace, and trailing its long draperies over the rich carpet of the upper hall. Frank was not there, or she might have been happier and more at home. When Amy left her to put her hat and saucé in the closet, unpack her trunk, and brush her hair for the late dinner which was just ready, Molly's heart sank like lead; oh, if she were only home again! but she resolutely put the thought away; she was there at her own wish; she was going to school without expense to her father; she would not give way to regret or fear; the words Hiram said to her as she shook hands at the gate when she came away flashed across her.

"Keep your courage up, Molly; don't let outsiders daunt ye. Your folks here to home is with more to ye than the hull city. Think o' that!"

Molly did think of it, set her red lips firmly, and went down to dinner in her old brown dress, her heavy shoes, her simply knotted hair, as self-possessed a girl as Amy herself.

Uncle Parsons was a kind-hearted man, very busy abroad, very pleasant and cordial at home; but his eyes were keen. He had not been in business thirty years without learning to know people by their faces; yet he was a little puzzled to-day. Frank had talked a great deal about his summer in Newfield, and had given his father an idea that Molly was a pretty, weak-headed, perhaps silly little country girl. He could not make this face and that character agree.

Next day Aunt Parsons took Molly to school. She meant to wait till she had somewhat changed the girl's dress, but Mr. Parsons objected.

"See what sort of stuff she's made of Frances; let her find her own level. If she turns out to be a doll, dress her; if she's a good-for-something girl, why you can change her attire if you want to; but she will be worth it."

However, Molly stood the test. The school girls laughed at her scant, short dress, and she laughed too.

Poor Molly! her holidays were spoiled. Axe was sent home at once in great dread, and the bruised and broken arm was five long weeks painful and helpless before she could again use it. In all that time she was so patient, so enduring, so cheerful, that every one of the household became deeply attached to her; and the first day she was able to come to the dinner-table Uncle Parsons said, with a twinkle in his eye:

"Frank, you used to tell me Molly was such a coward; and here she has faced down a milliner whom neither Alida nor Amy would have dared to encounter!"

"No indeed!" they both chorused.

"And dragged her small sister from under a pair of omnibus horses; and had a compound fracture set without a cry. How is that for a coward?"

"Oh, Uncle Parsons!" exclaimed Molly, "Frank is right. I was awfully afraid of Madame Arles and of the horses and of the doctor. I am afraid of almost everything."

"But you did those things just as if you were brave."

"Oh yes; they had to be done whether I was afraid or not."

"H'm," said Uncle Parsons.

Dear reader, what do you think? Was Molly a coward?—[The Independent.

What "Peculiar" Means.

Applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the word "peculiar" is of great importance. It means that Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from other preparations in many vital points, which make it a thoroughly honest and reliable medicine. It is Peculiar, in a strictly medical sense: first, in the combination of remedies; second, in the proportion in which they are prepared; third, in the property in which the active and curative properties of the medicine are secured. Study these points well. They mean volumes. They make Hood's Sarsaparilla Peculiar in its curative powers, as it accomplishes wonderful cures hitherto unknown, and which give to Hood's Sarsaparilla a clear right to the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

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"Oh, Molly!" exclaimed Amy, "that is just lovely on you."

Molly peeped into the mirror beside her. The hat was more becoming than she had thought. The velvet matched her silver-

gray furs, and the rose-hued lining contrasted with her brown curls and hazel eyes beautifully.

"It is just the very thing," said Madame Arles, who affected a French accent, though she was born and bred within sight of Franconia Notch. "I must send it to you, Miss. It is but twenty dollars."

"Oh, no!" said Molly. "I cannot buy it. I have a hat already."

"Oh; but it is poor velvet, this turban. It is not the mode, neither. This is the thing entirely. Not so, Miss Parsons?"

"It is very pretty and very becoming," said Amy, casting a contemptuous look on Molly's country-made head-gear.

"But I don't want it," said Molly, putting on her turban and resolutely leaving the shop.

Three days after, a little bandbox was left at Mrs. Parsons' door, directed to Molly. When she came from school it was on her dressing-table, and within it the pretty bonnet—and the bill. Molly's face grew set. She retied her school hat, picked up the bandbox and went down into the dining-room where her aunt was at lunch.

"Aunt Francis," she said, "will you excuse me from lunch? I want to go down to Madame Arles's shop."

What is the matter, Molly? You look very determined," asked her aunt; and Molly explained.

"Just one of her tricks!" remarked Amy; she sent Tilda Forbes a bonnet just in that way last year; and Tilda kept it."

"But I shall not," said Molly. "Amy, did she say anything about it after I left you there?"

"She only said it was a pity you would not take the bonnet, it was so becoming; and I said yes, it was; then I hurried out after you."

"Wouldn't you prefer to wait till after lunch, and go down in the carriage with me?" asked Mrs. Parsons.

"Oh no, thank you; I want to take it directly back," and Molly walked off with the box.

Alida shugged her shoulders, a trick she had learned abroad.

"I would not face Madame Arles with that bonnet for a good deal," she said.

But Molly did face the angry milliner.

"You're cousin ordered it, she did!"

"No, Madame, she did not," answered resolute Molly.

"She told me just what she said; nobody ordered it. I do not want it, and I shall not take it." And in a torrent of words she left the store, a little pale and frightened, but leaving the box behind her.

"You did right," was her aunt's comment.

Shortly after this affair came the Christmas holidays, and Mr. Bates brought little Achsah down to stay a few days with her sister; it was Mrs. Parsons' Christmas surprise to Molly.

The child was nearly crazy with the sights and sounds of the great city, and Molly never had harder work in her life than walking with Axe down Broadway. She never dared trust her with any one else; but Axe was eager to go with Frank, evidently thinking he would not restrain her as Molly did. One day, as she turned from a window full of toys, where she had kept her patient sister waiting at least fifteen minutes, she saw Frank a few steps off going down the street; suddenly she pulled her hand from Molly's and ran after him. Molly followed, thinking naturally that the child would overtake Frank, and that he would stop till she caught up with them; for he had never been anxious, in spite of Axe's entreaties, to guide her through the city.

But before Axe quite reached the boy he turned to cross the street, hurrying to dodge the heavy vehicles that crowded the roadway. Molly flew, for she saw an omnibus rolling down right above the crossing, and unconscious Axe trotting along regardless of the danger.

One moment of horror, a swift spring, and Molly had caught Axe's dress and pulled her back, but slipped herself, and the horse nearest to her had trodden on her arm and broken it, before the lookers-on could stop the omnibus, or the driver saw what was the matter. But the horses were stopped just before the wheel was about to cross the prostrate girl; and she was lifted from the mud, the uninjured hand still grasping Axe, who was roaring over 700 pounds. A man in Grafton owned two colts this summer just two years old, one of them weighing 1,620 and the other 1,640 pounds. About wheat nothing need be said, as Dakofa No. 1 hard has a worldwide reputation. Oats in this country have produced as high as 102 bushels to the acre, and I saw oats this summer, old oats of the crop of 1885, which weighed 42 pounds to the bushel. Vegetables of all kinds grow to enormous size. Beets six weeks from time of planting are plenty large for table use. All roots grow very rapidly. The rich, black soil seems particularly adapted to them. Corn is not much planted, but I saw fine specimens grown and ripened here the past season as I ever saw. Dakota has its disadvantages, but for farmers and stock growers its advantages are hard to beat. A. R. EATON.

Molly opened her eyes on the sofa of a shop store, Axe kicking and screaming in the arms of a strange man; her own dress covered with dirt, and her left arm hanging helpless; but she could tell where she belonged, and a carriage was sent for at once.

Poor Molly! her holidays were spoiled. Axe was sent home at once in great dread, and the bruised and broken arm was five long weeks painful and helpless before she could again use it. In all that time she was so patient, so enduring, so cheerful, that every one of the household became deeply attached to her; and the first day she was able to come to the dinner-table Uncle Parsons said, with a twinkle in his eye:

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Advantages of Dakota.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:

GRAFTON, Dak., Feb. 3d, 1887.

[Written for the Graphic]
WAR PICTURES.

No. VIII.

BY S. A. RANLETT.

"Behold the ordinance on their carriages,
And the nimble gunner,
With limstock now the devilish cannon touches."
HENRY V.

There is no more inspiring sight to the infantry than to see a battery of Artillery come into action. When the enemy open with artillery upon a line of infantry, and get good range, the only way to meet it is to reply in kind. If there is some slight eminence in the line of battle, it will then be utilized to plant some pieces; the battery coming on the gallop from the rear, the lines of infantry opening to let them pass,—up the slope, wheel, unlimber, and while the horses take their positions a short distance in the rear of their piece, the gunners are busy, and before one can believe the guns are in position they are belching forth death and destruction to the enemy.

A soldier very soon learns by the sound what a battery is firing, as there is a marked difference between the ringing metallic sound of a solid shot, the "whish" of grape, or the whirr of shell. The man that meddles with cold iron," says quaint Hudibras, and one is apt to think of such a remark if he gets within range of a battery vomiting forth different varieties of iron missiles, and few soldiers went through a battle without an experience of this kind.

But artillery fire was less dreaded by a veteran than the roar of musketry, and, except at close quarters, it did far less execution. When the lines of infantry became engaged there was something awful in the steady unintermitting sound of musketry, and under such a fire a soldier paid little heed to the bursting of shells or the whiz of solid shot. There is great difference, too, between the report from a brass or iron gun, as well as a smooth-bore or a rifled gun. During the battle of Fredericksburg our artillery on the Falmouth side were constantly throwing shells over our heads, and there was a battery of rifled pieces that made a very sharp, ringing noise that was actually painful to us, and caused a great deal of deafness—many men coming out of that battle with their hearing permanently impaired, while others, who were deaf for a few days, gradually recovered their hearing. At the siege of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the men on our mortar-boats, when the mortar was about to be fired, stuffed cotton in their ears, opened their mouths and hung over the sides of the boat, for the concussion was so great that a man would have the drums of his ears burst if he did not take such precautions.

Speaking of the big guns at Fredericksburg reminds the writer of an incident. Not long after the close of the war, while on a ferry-boat crossing from Brooklyn to New York, I fell into conversation with a gentleman of a military style of figure, and he proved to be an old Confederate artilleryman, a member of the "grey-horse battery" of the Washington artillery of New Orleans. I asked him if he remembered how his battery came out on the gallop one afternoon through the gap where the Richmond road passed through the hills, and opened on us as we lay massed along the Rappahannock shore.

He said he well remembered it and also how quickly our guns on the Falmouth heights opened on them, and before they could fire more than a dozen shots, it got so hot they were glad to haul their guns off out of sight and range of our big rifled Parrots. He proved to be a very pleasant fellow and we had a long talk over the war then so fresh in our memories, but I did not tell him what execution those few shots did in our ranks. They were good marksmen and got our range the first shot. They fired solid shot, and the first one struck a stack of muskets about a rod behind me. It hit the stack exactly where the bayonets looked, and scattered it in all directions, fragments of the steel (and muskets) injuring several men. The second shot hit an artilleryman who was standing beside his horse and took off both his legs above the knees. Another ricocheted over our heads, throwing dirt promiscuously in our eyes. I never saw lines of stacks melt away so suddenly as ours did, for the men took in the situation in an instant, and the danger of their being hit and converted into projectiles,—and either of the "Manual," the men nearest to a stack grabbed it and pulled it over, and the stacked arms of the whole Division disappeared as if they had sunk into the ground.

Longstreet says that when he asked his Chief of Artillery if he could not place more guns in position to command the field over which we must advance to Marye's Hill, the Chief answered: "General, I can make that field now as with a fine-tooth comb," and anyone who saw what a terrible fire our columns met there, can appreciate the force of the remark. It was always a mystery to me how any man returned alive from that storm of iron missiles.

After we had dodged, as we supposed, about every kind of projectile known to warfare, we found out one day that there was one thing we had not heard before. It made a most peculiar sound, a sort of "whang-whang" long drawn out. "Well, I'm blessed, boys, if those Johnnies aint firing a railroad at us," said one of the men. And sure enough,—a projectile struck a tree over us and fell, and it proved to be a piece of Trail, about three feet long. This was rather disgusting.

We didn't mind being peppered in a fair, military way, but to be spitted on a long iron bar, perhaps endwise, was more than we had enlisted for; the mere idea was harrowing. But we took comfort in the thought that if our enemy was reduced to such ammunition, they must be near their "last ditch."

There was a regular battery attached to our Division that was to me a subject for constant admiration. We came to almost love those guns after long association with them, supporting them in action, pulling them by ropes and prolonging over the Cumberland Mountains, or helping to load them on transports in our peregrinations. They were 20 p'd'r rifled Parrots, and around the muzzle of each one of the six was painted in white letters a name; I re-

call three of them—Julia, Clara and Minnie,—to the other three I humbly apologize for having forgotten them. Such names were enough to soften any soldier's heart. How beautifully those girls waltzed into the field! But how terribly their lips spoke to traitors! In North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi they belched forth death and terror to the enemy. I used to think each one of them had a kind of personality to their commander, for he used to call them his "pets," his "beauties," etc., and would say: "Sergeant, give them one from Clara." I believe it would have broken his heart to have lost them in battle.

The firing there was generally heaviest just after daylight, for the enemy would improve the darkness in repairing their works, with gabions and cotton-bales and mounting some guns. But as soon as our gunners could see what they had been about during the night, they would open on them, soon silence their guns, and drive them to their bomb-proofs. How hot our guns would get in that burning July sun! It was terribly exhausting work handling them, and the gunners had to be relieved often. The earthworks around the guns to protect the gunners from the rebel sharpshooters, were like ovens, in which a man would have to gasp for breath.

I touched upon the subject of the dangers of injury from concussion. This was a serious peril. Men were killed in our war upon whose bodies not even an abrasion of the skin could be found. As it was not to be supposed that they were frightened to death, it could only be attributed to concussion. The wind of a shot or the bursting of a shell near one causes a peculiar sensation. If one escapes injury from the fragments of the shell, he will feel a prickling sensation all over his body.

A passing shot creates a vacuum in the air, and if one is very near it will almost take his breath away. Men will have been lifted off their feet and thrown violently to the ground by the wind of a shot. Having experienced the sensation of one passing at a distance of two feet, I can readily believe that a foot nearer it might cause death.

And now we will park the artillery for the present, and the writer apologizes to any old artillerymen for all short-comings in this "picture." If any one wants to know more about the big guns, I will refer them to our worthy City Marshal, who has probably forgotten more than I ever knew of this arm of the service.

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and pure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1886.

WHEREAS by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of West Newton, in the City of Newton, in the County of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States required to be complied with, in order that its banking shall be continued to commence the business of banking. Now, therefore, I, Valentine P. Snyder, deputy and acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of West Newton, in the City of Newton, in the County of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in section 5169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Although they had to extend their term of service from three to five years, there were many inducements to enter the regular service. They, the regulars, always seemed to have full rations when we were on half rations, or "go-as-you-please" fare. But for the hope of promotion many men would have gone into the regular service, which remained in the volunteers.

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They had to extend their term of service

WALTER THORPE, Newton Centre,
Is agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also Real Estate to sell and to Rent. For particulars see Real Estate column on this page.

NEWTON CENTRE.

—Fine skating on Crystal Lake on St. Valentine's day.

—Mr. Fred Bates, Harvard '90, and Mr. Edward Brown are enjoying the carnival week at Burlington, Vt.

—Mrs. George Prouty of Spencer, Mass., is the guest of Mr. Dr. Bates, and will remain with her for some weeks.

—Tuesday was Ward Six's day for provisioning the tables at the Grand Army Carnival at Newton.

—Rev. W. L. Haven conducted the noon-day prayer meeting of the Boston Y. M. C. A. on Monday.

—Miss Prince of Albany is visiting her friend, Miss Slade, at Chestnut Hill, for a few weeks.

—The friends of Miss Mary Kingsbury of Chestnut Hill will be glad to learn that she is rapidly recovering the use of her eyes.

—During the G. A. R. carnival a barge will leave the post-office for Eliot Hall at 2:30 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.,—fare fifteen cents.

—Secretary Deming of the Boston Y. M. C. A. appeared at the legislative hearing on Sunday laws, and said he was satisfied with the laws as they are.

—Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Smith, Centre street, left Boston on Thursday with a party of friends en route for California. Their return will not be expected until late in the spring.

—Invitation cards are out for a promenade concert at Associates' Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 19th, the occasion being the opening of the building for public inspection and service.

—Rev. Dr. G. D. B. Pepper, president of Colby University, Waterville, Me., led divine worship and preached at the Unitarian church to the Baptist congregation on Sunday evening.

—Rev. Alfred Gooding of Portsmouth, N. H., preached at the Unitarian church on Sunday morning; his discourse was most excellent, and received by an attentive audience.

—“The Associates” heartily invite the public to an inspection of the new hall on Saturday evening. A reception committee will be in attendance. Come in, neighbor, and bring your friends.

—At the meeting of the Boston Horticultural Society last Saturday, Mr. M. B. Faxon of Saugus read a paper on annuals and their cultivation, and Mr. Chas. W. Ross was one of the principal speakers in the discussion which followed.

—Our good neighbor, Dedham, has sent a donation to the Ward Six table of the Grand Army carnival. It is a sample of one of her choicest industries from the “Brooks Chocolate Mills,” a box of “sweet chocolate,” found on sampling to be of fine quality.

—On Monday afternoon as Edward R. Spear was skating on some rough ice on the grounds of his father, Mr. Alden Spear, Centre street, he caught his skate in an air hole and fell, fracturing one of his legs below the knee; he also sustained a severe sprain. Master Spear is a member of the class of '90, Newton High school.

—Ward Six used 10,482 volumes from the Newton public library in 1886. The labor of receiving and delivering so large a number of volumes is by no means inconsiderable. The substantial thanks of our community are due to our faithful custodian, Rev. J. J. Peck.

—Mr. Arthur G. Webster, Beacon street, Harvard '85, who resigned his position as tutor at the university in order to pursue his scientific studies in Germany, is now taking a two year's course of study at the university of Berlin. Mr. Webster's devotion to scientific research presages for him an honorable position among scholars.

—About seventy children will take part in the Young Folks' concert on Tuesday evening in Associates' Hall. The tickets are very unique and may be retained by the holders as souvenirs of the occasion. They may be purchased of Mr. J. J. Noble. Let us give our public spirited citizens, to whom we are indebted for this hall, the hearty endorsement of a full house.

—There is quite a general idea that the “Improvement Association” is managing the New Hall. This is not true. All the Association has done was to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions. These subscribers formed themselves into a corporation as “The Newton Centre Associates,” and they, not the “Improvement Association,” have managed the enterprise and are responsible for any praise or blame the citizens have to offer.

—Messrs. Meade, Mason & Co., builders, expect to locate a stationary steam engine of twenty-horse power on the corner of Beacon and Center streets, to be used in erecting the stone edifice for the Baptist society. The chapel walls are already rising, the basement work being nearly completed. This will make a spacious room, and a system of ventilation is arranged for it beneath the floor. The exit from the basement is by a flight of stone steps on the west side. The granite used is of a warm tone; it might be called a “French grey with a rose tint.” The effect is very pleasing. It is brought from the Cape Ann quarries by rail. Every block is numbered and ready for its place in the wall.

—Rev. Heman Lincoln delivered an address at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon, on “The Bible Story of Creation.” In commencing his address, Dr. Lincoln said that the Bible was not given to teach astronomy, biology or geology, but had for its great purpose the making known to the world of its creator and moral governor, and to teach the origin of man, his duties and destiny. He then proceeded at length to show that science and the Bible were, if each rightly understood and interpreted, entirely in accordance, and that where apparent variances existed there was some lack of thorough understanding. Dr. Lincoln closed by saying: “Everything was created with man's needs in view—the forest, oceans, mines, animal and vegetable life, etc. The whole earth is prophetic of what is yet to be. Humanitarianism is in this age quite widespread. When humanitarianism turns away from its God, it leads down to pessimism. The Bible does not teach a bit of pessimism, but that man is the child

of God, and has all possibilities if he will be true to himself. Man may rise to his creator, or he may sink his moral nature to companionship with the devil. The story of creation shows us our sonship. Let us be worthy of our lineage and our heritage. Let no son of God alienate himself and lose his crown.”

—At four score and four, Madame Mary Wyman Dexter, mother of Mr. George S. Dexter, has entered into rest. The funeral service was held at her late residence, the home of her son, No. 600 Tremont street, Boston.

—The Young Men's Lyceum held their usual session at the First church chapel on Thursday evening, President Maurice H. Wilds in the chair. After the usual business, F. D. Bond read a paper on “The Revenue Cutter Service,” L. G. Paul on “The Destructive Car Stove System,” E. E. Bishop gave a humorous reading, J. F. Morton a declamation. The evening closed with an impromptu debate on the question “Is war right?”

—The Baptist Sunday school bade farewell to their old meeting place, the chapel, last Sunday afternoon. Superintendent Armstrong spoke with much feeling of the holy experiences granted to many within these walls. Deacon S. M. Tourtellotte closed the service with prayer. The number of persons present was among the largest that the school has ever had. This chapel is still to continue its career of usefulness as a reading room, &c., it having been purchased by the “Associates.” It will be moved to their lot on Pleasant street, and be connected with the hall. Let all hold themselves ready to help in this laudable undertaking.

—On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. White gave an intensely interesting lecture on Africa at the chapel of the First church. He called to notice the fact that God veiled the wealth of Africa from the nations, until the Anglo-Africans in America were made free and ready to be educated, and to carry the civilization and religion of Jesus to the dark continent, and to receive at her hands gifts of ivory and spices. Mr. White is gathering funds for the establishment of a home for boys and girls in Atlanta, Ga. Rev. Dr. Furber has donated \$500 and another gentleman \$100 for this object. It is proposed to name this institution the “Maria B. Furber Home,” in honor of the late Mrs. Furber, who always took a deep interest in the welfare of the African race.

—The February meeting of the Chautauqua L. S. C. was held on Monday evening, Feb. 14th, in the parlors of the M. E. church. The members contributed interesting accounts of Sir Walter Raleigh, Herrick, Jeremy Taylor, Milton, Bunyan, Dryden, Addison and Tennyson. A spirited discussion of the meaning and merits of the new “Locksley Hall” brought into strong contrast the clearness of thought and obscurity of style which characterize this remarkable poem. A happy feature of the program was an imaginary history of St. Valentine's day, written with the sweet seriousness and dainty grace of a veritable devotee. The evening closed with a most appreciative reading by the president of Faber's “Ode to Music.” To prepare for the next meeting, the class is requested to read Fisher's “Christian Religion” and the “History of the Early Church” by Hurst. A paper will be read on “Gibbon's Position in regard to Christianity.”

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—The time of the Bishop's visit to St. Paul's has been changed from this (Friday) evening to Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at the regular morning service, when the rite of Confirmation will be administered.

—Ash Wednesday services at St. Paul's will be ministered at 9 o'clock, evening prayer at 7:45. The time of the regular Sunday morning service will be changed from 10:45 to 10:30, beginning Sunday, the 27th inst. By this change service will be over in time for those wishing to take the 12:01 train for Newton Centre.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

—Mr. W. S. Whitney of Fall River was in town on Thursday.

—Rev. William B. Toumin preached at the Methodist church last Sunday morning.

—Mrs. Lyman Cheever is very sick.

—The Quinobequin Association propose to celebrate their nineteenth anniversary at Prospect Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 25. Dill Brothers of Waltham are to cater for the company, and a grand good time is confidently expected.

—Mr. W. C. Frost started this week on an extended trip through the South. He expects to be gone a week.

—The public has been informed this week by posters of the discontinuance of the Sunday trips of Spear's depot barge line until further notice.

—Quite a number of our village people attended the opening of the G. A. R. carnival at Eliot Hall, Newton, on Wednesday evening.

—The employees of the United States Fireworks Co. indulged in a strike the present week.

—The Knights of Labor gave a ball in Prospect Hall on Friday evening.

—Mr. R. T. Sullivan, who has been confined to the house for a few days, is able to be about again.

—On Thursday of last week occurred quite a serious, and what has since proved to be a fatal accident, caused by a runaway horse. The horse belonged to Hagerty Brothers, provision dealers, and was being used at the time by one of the drivers in the delivery of goods. The horse was left in front of a house on Chestnut street, and while the driver was in the house the horse from some cause started towards home, but instead of stopping continued on his way down Eliot street and across to the Needham side of the River. Mrs. Tibbitts, an elderly lady, was walking peacefully along, just across the bridge, little thinking of the terrible fate that awaited her. Before she could recover from her fright and get out of the way, the horse was upon her and trampling her to the ground, breaking several bones and no doubt injuring her internally. She was quickly assisted to her home, which was but a few steps away, and medical aid was summoned. Her脉搏 were weak, however, that she never fully recovered consciousness, and died early Monday forenoon. She has no relatives in this vicinity, but friends from other parts of the state came and took charge of the body, which was buried Friday of this week.

—The third of a series of social entertainments of the Pinto Stock Co. was given at the residence of the treasurer of the company, Mr. L. P. Everett, on Tuesday evening of this week. Those who were present report it one of the pleasantest gatherings of the year, and a good one for some time. The host with the assistance of his stars, Misses W. Everett, had arranged a program for the evening, that was heartily enjoyed by the entire company. It was a part of the plan that each guest should contribute some portion of the entertainment, and the program was a success. At 9 o'clock, the company was invited to the dining room, where a sumptuous provision had been made for their comfort. Later in the evening there were vocal and instrumental music, a charade, select readings, and to cap the climax for novelties there was exhibited to the company a human piano, which produced a most remarkable effect. The entertainment notes were touched by the director. The musical social will be with the president of the company, Mr. Bernard Billings.

—The ladies of the Baptist Society on Thursday evening of last week, held one of the most successful fairs of the season.

There was a good number present, who patronized liberally all the different tables. The entertainment furnished was good, particularly the selections on the harmonica by Messrs. Stevens and Moore. The Quinobequin Quartette rendered some choice music, and one of the novelties presented for the benefit of the audience was a fan drill by young ladies of the Sunday school. Their parts were well sustained, and showed good training. A reading by Miss Scott, and a duett by Misses Billings and Weatherhead were well received. The proceeds will net the society about \$65.

Discussing the Sunday Question.

The Newton Congregational club held their monthly meeting in the West Newton Congregational church on Monday evening. Supper was served at 6:30, at which there was a large attendance, and at 7:30 the company adjourned to the upper parlors to listen to a discussion of the Sunday question. President Hyde presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Furber of Newton Centre.

Mr. Albert L. Harwood of Newton Centre read the paper of the evening, the subject being “Our Duty in Relation to Sabbath Observances.” Mr. Harwood took a very conservative stand, and discussed the question in a calm and impartial manner.

He held that it was the first duty of a Christian to sustain the laws as they are,

and not to do anything, directly or indirectly, to cause another man to work upon the Sabbath.

It was, or should be, a day of liberty for all, and no work that was not absolutely necessary should be done.

He gave some interesting statistics as to the number of people whose avocations compelled them to labor on Sunday, and also gave the interesting fact that the first Sunday trains to run were over the Brookline branch of the Boston & Albany railroad, and they were put on in 1860 at the instigation of church members in Brookline, who wished to attend church in Boston. It was some ten years before Sunday trains were put on the main branch of the road, and the respectability and position of the Boston & Albany road was such that other roads thought they could do no harm in following the lead of that corporation. The church members were thus the original cause of Sunday trains about Boston, and the same might be said of the Sunday trips of the horse cars. The favorite church of these people was so far away that they could not attend without trains or horse cars. The paper was carefully prepared and interesting, one and it opened the way to a spirited discussion of the Sunday day question.

Rev. H. J. Patrick was the next speaker, and spoke of the things which we must do and those which we must not do on Sunday. The former included first and most important of all, worship; secondly, rest from all business and worldly cares; third, meditation upon sacred subjects; and fourth, works of necessity or mercy. The things to be avoided are the doing of the usual work, or allowing the mind to dwell upon it; devoting the day to sleep and slothfulness; or turning it into a gala-day or holiday. The day was set apart from the other days of the week and ought to be sacredly kept. It was of Divine institution and man had no right to turn it to his own uses.

Mr. W. E. Webster of Newton Centre made one of his bright speeches and said that he believed neither in a Continental Sunday nor a Puritanical Sabbath, but in the happy medium between the two. He could remember when Sunday was longer than all the rest of the week. It began Saturday afternoon, and all pleasure was banished until Sunday evening, and children found the day of fearful length. He thought there had been a great improvement since then, and the day was not now made a terror to children, but one of the pleasantest and best days of the week. He believed in a proper observance of the day, and one that beffited its sacred character.

Mr. Moore of Newton Centre took strong ground for the observance of the Sunday laws, and devoting the day to holy pursuits.

Deacon Fuller of Newton Centre did not believe that ministers when they were to exchange pulpits ought to travel on the Sabbath. They should go to the town where they were to preach on Saturday night and remain there until Monday morning.

It was not setting a proper example for them to travel on Sunday trains.

Mr. Samuel Ward of Newton Centre spoke of Sunday papers, which he considered an evil, and said that he did not see how a Christian merchant could conscientiously advertise in them. He would not do it himself, even though it was true, as was often stated, that Sunday advertisements paid better than any other day.

Mr. Joseph N. Bacon of Newton asked if there was not a law on the statute books forbidding the sale of Sunday papers, or the keeping open of cigar stores. He did not think such business was necessary upon the Sabbath, and if there was a law against it, the law should be enforced. It might be necessary for apothecary stores to be kept open on Sunday, to furnish medicines for those suddenly taken ill, but there was no need of other stores being kept open.

Hon. Robert R. Bishop spoke on the religious aspects of the question, and called attention to the agitation for the repeal of the Sunday laws, and the remonstrances that should be made against such repeal.

He believed in a proper observance of the Sabbath, and that Sunday laws should be enforced and not repealed.

The discussion was listened to with great interest by the large number present, especially as it is a live question now that the Sunday laws are being so earnestly discussed, and there is a prospect that the legislature may take some action in regard to them.

Five new names were proposed for membership, and 17 new members were elected.

High School Reception.

The officers of the class of '87, N. H. S., request the publication of the following notice: No person will be admitted to the reception of the class of '87, Feb. 22nd, at Arnold Hall, who does not present a ticket at the door. A ticket will admit but one person. This rule will be strictly enforced.

Reliable Seeds.

Every variety of American and foreign seeds are furnished by the firm of R. & J. Farquhar & Co., 19 South Market street, Boston. The seeds from this house can be depended on, and their catalogue for 1887 is now ready and will be found a very interesting book for gardeners and amateurs, as besides seeds, seeds, garden tools and fertilizers, many valuable hints are given in regard to the care and cultivation of plants. See advertisement.

Suites for \$20.

made to order, of the finest English suitings, at Castor's, Jos. W. Parker & Co., tailors, 515 to 521 Washington street, Boston. This is a special offer, and the goods are suitable for early spring wear.

Prof. Dr.

the popular dermatologist at 65 Tremont street, Boston removes all superfluous hair without electricity, by an entirely new process, removing the entire hair, sheath, glands, papillae and supplying auxiliaries, without pain or disfigurement.

OUR BOARD OF HEALTH.

ITS EFFORTS TO SECURE HEALTHFUL HOMES IN NEWTON.

Among the many excellent suggestions and recommendations made by His Honor Mayor Kimball, in his fourth annual message, is one that should receive careful consideration from more than one class of our citizens.

In referring to the health of this city and the responsible duties of the Board of Health he says: “A more hearty co-operation on the part of those building new houses or altering old ones in reference to the rules of the board, would facilitate and insure a more healthful condition of our dwellings.”

This is an important matter, and does not appear to be as fully appreciated as it ought to be by house-builders and house-owners.

The rules and regulations of the Newton Board of Health were prepared after a long and careful study of the various needs and requirements to render the homes as perfect, from a sanitary point, as possible. Books, plumbers, civil and sanitary engineers were consulted, as well as the rules and regulations of other cities and towns, not only of Massachusetts but other states. The result of all this labor and investigation was clearly and concisely expressed in the little pamphlet entitled:

“City of Newton Rules and Regulations of the Board of Health.” Some little change may, from time to time be required, but as these rules and regulations now stand they are considered among the very best ordinances issued by any Board of Health in this country, and frequent requests come for copies for cities and towns south and west.

Now these rules were not formulated for the benefit of the few, but the many—the greatest good of the greatest number—to render the homes safe and healthy, not only for the occupants, but also to prevent such unsanitary conditions as result in their becoming foci for the spread of disease.

As an aid to this and to ensure that the plumbing and house-drainage should

NEWTON GRAPHIC.

Volume XV.—No. 20.

NEWTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1887.

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That the RENT is always the CHA'EST.

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That he will also make an elaborate Gold or massive Bronze frame in the best manner and at very moderate price.

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at a lower rate than you can obtain it elsewhere.

That his CHERRY, OAK and CHESTNUT hand made frames to order are simply perfect pieces of workmanship and cannot be excelled.

Finally that it is a very accomodating place, because he will make anything you wish, in

Easels, Fine-Screens, Mirrors, Frames.

And getting your idea of what you want will make it, at 182 Lincoln street, Boston.

That many of the Newton people know all this, and that those who don't pay more elsewhere than they need to.

IT'S A FACT. YOU SHOULD GO TO SMITHS' ON LINCOLN ST

FOR FINE FRAMING

14

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and Notary Public.

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Residence, Eldredge St., Newton.

EDWARD W. CATE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

113 Devonshire St., Room 52.

Residence, Newton.

GEORGE W. MORSE,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

28 State St., Room 45, Boston.

Residence, Newtonville, Mass.

NEWTON.

The Art Exhibition at Channing church parlors is continued to day (Friday) and Saturday.

A plank walk has been laid on the lower end of Park street, which will be a great convenience to Brighton Hill people.

Dr. H. M. Field has been confined to the house for several days this week by a severe cold.

The Newton Bicycle club called a run on Tuesday, but owing to the snow storm it was given up.

The members of Eliot church were scattered in all directions on Sunday, greatly to the benefit of the other churches, which had unusually large congregations.

Mr. Henry Ross has the cellar for a house completed on Waverley avenue, and has started out the cellar for another handsome house on the corner of Waverley avenue and Washington street.

Mr. E. G. Gale of Hotel Hunnewell, who has been quite ill at the Cambridge Hospital, is much improved, and hopes to be able to resume his studies at the Institute of Technology in a few weeks.

Several Newton cyclists will attend the first annual ball of the Brookline Cycle club next Tuesday evening, at which the governor and other state dignitaries are expected.

There are services every day at Grace church during Lent. On Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 4:30 p.m., on Wednesday at 8:20 a.m. and 7:30 p.m., and on Friday at 7:30 p.m.

At the monthly meeting of the Unitarian Sunday School Union in Boston, the new Easter service arranged by Rev. H. G. Spaulding was used, and received many favorable comments.

The new tower on Armory Hall is being pushed upward, and the fire department committee hope to have the new fire alarm bell and striker in position by the last of next week.

The electric lights were not lighted on Tuesday night and everybody had a chance to compare the electric light with the gas-lamps, which seemed to burn more dimly than usual, by contrast with the brilliancy of the electric lights.

Mr. Sayford, the Lay Evangelist of this city, has been given the credit of ending the great church quarrel which has agitated West Medway for several years. He is now laboring at the West Medway Congregational church.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Pratt celebrated the 10th anniversary of their marriage, Tuesday evening, by a reception at their residence on Washington street. About fifty guests were present, and many gifts were received, among them an elaborate bouquet, set in a large vase, the appearance of which created much amusement. During the evening there was instrumental music by Miss Cora S. Phelps, and songs by Miss Susie Riley and Miss Millie Fogwell, all of West Newton. Mr. Paxton furnished the supper.

The third annual dinner of the Nonantum Cycle Club was given at the United States Hotel, Monday evening, sixteen members being present. The menu card was a very handsome one, containing a bicycle design on the cover, and the dinner itself was a quite elaborate affair. After the dinner informal remarks were made by those present, in regard to matters connected with the club, and President Glines recommended that the club secure new rooms in a more desirable location. The suggestion was favorably received; an effort will be made to get rooms in the new brick block soon to be erected on the square at Newtonville.

The last new idea in elevated railroads is a prospective route from Cambridge through Newton. The line of the route as suggested will run from Cambridge to Brighton, from Brighton through Newton to Auburndale, and will run about midway between the tracks of the Western branch of the Fitchburg railroad and those of the Boston & Albany. If this project prevails it will please the thousands of passengers taking the outward express trains over the Boston & Albany railroad, as it will insure the filling in of a mile of flats lying between the Boston & Albany railroad and Charles River from Faneuil to Newton, and remove any possibility of danger in making quick time over that steep embankment.

Rev. Geo. A. Crawford of Temple street, Boston, preached at the Methodist church last Sunday in exchange with the pastor. He presented the missionary cause, and took the annual collection. His address was on Japan. Having been a chaplain in the U. S. Navy he has seen much of the world, and was very interesting and instructive. He said Japan is one of the most beautiful and delightful countries in the world. If he was to choose a residence outside New England, he should certainly go to Japan. Its climate is delightful. Its soil is rich and fertile. The people are more enlightened than any other country of the east. Education in their own lines is nearly universal. They have very fine schools, and take great pains with them. Although woman does not stand on an equality with man, as with us, yet her condition is far in advance of any country of Asia. A woman in Japan may travel all over Japan alone, and neither be molested nor insulted, and that is more than we can say of our own country. They are ready and anxious to receive teachers from us. All teachers sent among them are treated with great kindness and respect. They especially need instructions in religion, and this they will gladly receive. The great need of our work there is more money to build better school buildings, as they will not send their children to mean and shabby houses, as they are very particular about their own school buildings. The opening in Japan is very promising. Let us take advantage of the opportunity of the hour. The pastor preached in the evening on the "Incentive of Christ's Love in Missionary Work." It was a very earnest appeal that the church might enter the open doors for mission work. Never were the opportunities and advantages so great as now in all Christian history. Every thing seems to unite and conspire for the advantage of Christian missions. The bringing in the reign of Christ over all the world rests

on the willingness of the church to give the needed money.

Mr. Sydney Harwood is in Washington for a brief visit.

The Tuesday Club met with Dr. L. R. Stone on Tuesday.

It is reported that leading grocery firm of Boston is to open a branch store in Brackett's new block.

Wm. Haddow of Brighton has hired the vacant half of John Magally's house on Nonantum street.

Visit the Art Exhibition of Paintings, etc., at Channing church parlors, Friday and Saturday of this week, from 2 to 10 p.m.

The manager of the famous People's Entertainments contemplates, it is said, giving of a series of fine entertainments in the near future, at a very low price. The details will be completed in a few days.

At the Methodist church next Sunday, Rev. F. Nichols will preach in the morning on "Not Resignation, but Betterment," and in the evening on "Thoughts and their Fruits."

The Young Men's Catholic Lyceum had a large attendance at Eliot Hall, Tuesday night, when they gave the drama of "Colleen Bawn" in excellent style. The audience was very enthusiastic, and the various parts were well taken.

Mrs. John McKay of the Newton Dye House had a needle removed from her finger by Dr. Frisbie, this week, which has been in her hand over a year. It entered into the fleshly part of the hand at the thumb, and it had gradually worked around to the finger.

The Y. M. C. A. service on Sunday last commenced promptly at 3:45 p.m., Mr. Chase conducting. The solos sung by Mr. Campbell were greatly enjoyed. Mr. Kenway's exposition of several selections of the 119th Psalm was marked by simplicity, originality and feeling, imparting both freedom and tenderness to the meeting, so that experiences and testimonies were expressed by many present. Next Sunday Rev. H. F. Titus will preach, and all are cordially invited.

John Leavitt, son of Mr. W. P. Leavitt of Pearl street, had a very narrow escape this (Friday) morning, from a fatal accident. He was on the roof of a house at Auburndale, giving directions about the slating, when the lead gutter on which he was standing gave way and he fell to a staging 25 feet below, and then bounding off, fell to the ground. Strangely enough no bones were broken, and his only injuries were a bruised knee, and several deep scratches on one limb. His escape was considered almost miraculous by those who saw the accident.

It is useless to try to get any idea of the amount of money received by the building committee of Eliot church. They are not to be interviewed on the subject either by private citizens or reporters, as they have decided to keep the total a secret until all the members of the church have been seen. It may be stated, however, that the committee do not seem to be at all discouraged, and it is inferred that they have met with gratifying success. The committee are also rapidly becoming authorities on church architecture, and they will soon be able to give points to other building committees on the various styles of church building, the best material to be used, decorations, etc. The new Eliot church will be the finest church edifice in Newton, in all probability, and one in which residents can feel a just pride, and it will be without a heavy mortgage.

The project of having a clock on Eliot Hall tower has not fallen through, although the fire alarm bell is to be placed on Armory Hall. The Eliot tower is admirably adapted for a clock, being of brick, and built in the most solid manner, and also being high enough to be seen from most places in the two wards. The money for a clock and bell would be easily raised, if a subscription paper was started, and it is said that an effort will be made to raise the money in a few days. Mr. Bacon has generously offered to give the free use of the tower, for one thing, and the clock would be a great convenience to all the residents of this part of the city. There is some talk of procuring one that could be illuminated at night.

Rev. E. C. Bolles' second lecture in the Read Fund course drew a crowded house Wednesday night, and every seat in Armory Hall was taken. The course is one of the best ever given in connection with the Read Fund, and the attendance shows that it is appreciated. The subject was "The Little Builders of the Earth," and Rev. Mr. Bolles united to a very interesting manner an eloquent delivery that always commands the attention of his hearers. A number of fine illustrations were given, one showing the Paris Opera House, built of stone composed of small shells, the work of the little builders. The coral islands, coal fields and many other interesting things were described. The next lecture will be given on March 2nd, the subject being "The First Letters of the Alphabet of Life."

The vesper service at Channing church on Sunday evening was attended by an audience that filled every pew in the church, besides a large number of extra seats that were brought in. The special feature of the service was the singing of the Ladies' Schumann Quartet of Boston, which assisted the regular church quartet. They sang several selections without accompaniment, their fine voices blending in perfect harmony, and they also sang with the church quartet, giving the effect of a chorus choir. The one hymn that was sung was one of the most enjoyable of the selections, as the whole congregation joined in the two quartets. The subject of Rev. Mr. Hornbrook's remarks was "The Religion in the Poetry of Mrs. Elizabeth Barrett Browning," and he described her writings as being filled with a deeply religious sentiment, and illustrated the several heads of his discourse by apt quotations. "Mrs. Browning," he said "had proved that a woman was on an equality with man in the domain of poetry, although her poems were all of them distinguished by womanly qualities." Although most of the audience were more or less familiar with Mrs. Browning, the remarks of Rev. Mr. Hornbrook were so suggestive, that there has been a great demand all the week at the

Public Library for all books relating to her, and those who own her poems have enjoyed a closer study of them, with a fuller comprehension of their beauties and meaning.

Mr. H. E. Hibbard has been chosen one of the directors of the Gentlemen's Driving Association of Boston.

The Rev. William F. Cheney, rector of the church of the Good Shepherd, Dedham, is to preach in Grace church on the coming Sunday night. Seats free to all.

Barber Brothers have hired the north store in Mr. Brackett's new block on Centre street, and will take possession as soon as it is completed.

Mrs. Chas. S. Holbrook, Mr. Walter Holbrook, and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. D. Sheppard sailed Thursday from Bermuda, and are expected home on Monday.

Mr. Lowell of Park street has rented the Denny estate, corner of Church and Park streets, for a term of years.

The Watertown annexationists will have a hearing before the Committee on Towns, next Monday at 10:30, in the green room at the State House. It is expected that the hearing will be a lively one, as the annexationists are to make a determined effort this year.

The Channing Art Exhibition.

The Channing Art Exhibition which is continued this (Friday) and Saturday from 2 to 10 p.m., is one

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT QUESTION DISCUSSED WITHOUT ACTION.

The board of aldermen met on Monday evening, every member being present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A hearing was given on the petition of Mead, Mason & Co., for permission to put up a twenty horse power boiler and engine, for use in the erection of the new Baptist church at the Centre; no one appeared in opposition and the hearing was closed, after which the petition was granted.

Papers from the Common Council were received and concurred.

A communication was received from Dr. Bunker, the city veterinarian, stating that hog cholera had appeared among the swine owned by Dr. C. F. Crehore, Lower Falls. The cattle commissioners had been notified, one of them had visited the place and done what was necessary, and no further trouble was apprehended.

A petition from W. R. Dresser and others was received, asking for four street lamps on Chestnut street, three on Woodward, and two on Bacon; referred.

G. H. Cranitch asked for permit to erect a stable, 22 by 26 feet, on Broadway, Ward 2; granted.

A. Montgomery asked for permit to erect a private stable, 50 by 25 feet, on Warren street, Ward 6; granted.

A. B. Putney asked for permit to move a building from Lake avenue to Terrace avenue, stating that no trees would be interfered with; granted.

Edmund Connors gave notice of his intention to alter a stable on Chestnut street, over into a dwelling house.

Arthur F. Luke gave notice of his intention to build a house on Prince street, Ward 3.

A permit was granted to Geo. W. Bush, to erect a storehouse on Elmwood street.

Proctor and Hubbard applied for a sixth class liquor license, for their drug store on Centre street, Ward 1, and the application was ordered published in the GRAPHIC.

Treasurer Kenrick nominated Moses Clarke, Jr., as deputy collector of taxes, and the nomination was confirmed.

Alderman Grant reported an order which was passed, authorizing the distribution of \$173.94, the income of the Kenrick fund, in accordance with the wishes of the donor.

A number of miscellaneous bills were reported and approved.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Alderman Hollis presented the report of the committee on fuel and street lights, recommending that the city council authorize the committee to contract with the Newton Electric Light and Power Co. as follows: The electric light company to furnish the city from March 1 to June 1 with 30 arc lights, not less than 1200-candle power, and 84 are lights of the same candle power from June 1, 1887, to Jan. 1, 1888, said lights to burn every night from sunset to sunrise, for the sum of 50 cents per light per night. An order to this effect was also presented, the statement being made that the Electric light company would make a rebate of \$44, the cost of 100 gas lamps for three months, the number which the 30 arc lights would replace during the time for which the city has a contract with the gas company.

Alderman Pettee asked what amount of money would be necessary to carry out this order and from what appropriation it would be taken, as the present appropriation was made on the basis of the contract with the gas company.

Alderman Hollis replied that the order called for about \$7,500 more.

Alderman Pettee said he did not believe in spending money before he got it, and he would move to lay the order on the table.

Alderman Ward asked if the company had considered what the price would be if the electric lights were burned until 12 o'clock, the same as the gas lamps.

Alderman Hollis replied that the company would run the lights on the moon schedule, and till 12 o'clock, for 40 cents a night.

Alderman Pettee said he was not in favor of this street light project, and he should vote against any increase of the appropriation for street lights so soon after it was made. The demand for electric lights was largely a sentimental one. The alleged demand for better lights was simply a myth; it was a wild and extravagant idea to talk of a grand illumination of the city every night, and all night long, whether the moon shone or not. When it was proposed to change the town to a city, the great objection was that a city government would bring all sorts of jobs and schemes by which taxes would be increased. The answer was that a city council would be made up of citizens, who would be as much interested in having an economical government as outsiders, and the members had a great responsibility resting upon them. He did not know how large a petition had been presented, asking for electric lights, or how many tax payers had asked to have their taxes increased, but if there had been a large number he had not heard of them. The fancy of the committee seemed to have been captivated by these new lights, but for 10 years we had managed to get along with the present system of lighting, and the City Marshal had not complained that the peace of the city was endangered. The extra money would pay for a large increase of the police force. For his part he could not see the use of having the city illuminated after 12 when every one is in bed or ought to be, and there was no one to see the light. It was the wildest and most extravagant scheme that had been brought before the city government, and he should vote against the order, and against any increase of the appropriations already made.

Alderman Grant said that the order would call for \$10,800 more, for the remainder of the year, than if gas was used.

Alderman Pettee resumed his remarks, upon the foolishness of having electric lights in Newton, to illuminate all the cow pastures and deserted streets after midnight. It was said that Newton must keep up to the times, to induce people to come to Newton, but it might as well be urged that we must provide free champagne lunches, which as the Ward 7 alderman probably knew, would induce people to visit the city. It was foolish to squander the city's money, by providing a fine pyrotechnic show every night. Mr. Pettee then read an extract from the Fire and Water Magazine, showing the danger to men of electric wires. The president of the Electric Light company had said when the company was first started, that

the patronage of private parties would make a success of the project, without the city's patronage, so that no one would be benefitted by all this pyrotechnic display. We are paying now some \$150,145 to take care of the interest on the debt of the city, and we had asked the legislature to grant us permission to issue \$100,000 more in bonds. It was time to call a halt in the reckless expenditure of money.

Alderman Hollis said that all the cities about us are using electric lights, not only Boston, but Brookline, Waltham, Malden, and so on, and the committee had not rushed headlong into the business. They had considered the matter carefully, and had recommended what they thought would be the best interests of the city. The difference in price between gas and electric lights would not be so very great, if the gas lamps were burned all night, and every night, as it was proposed to do with the electric lights.

Alderman Grant said he had served for two years as chairman of the street lamp committee, and during that time there had been many complaints made of the street lights, and some of the most bitter complaints came from the district where the Alderman from Ward 5 resided. In Newton, there were many miles of streets, and the street lamps instead of being only 100 feet apart, were sometimes 300 and 400 feet apart, and so were inadequate to the proper lighting of the streets. Citizens had complained constantly of the poorly lighted streets. The lights were more needed after 12 than before, and there were also many complaints because the ten nights in the month during which the moon was supposed to light the streets, were often dark and cloudy, and he could testify that the people were dissatisfied with the present system and demanded something better. The city had been the most parsimonious in regard to lighting its streets of any he knew of. The streets ought to be lighted all night and every night, and the citizens were satisfied, as far as he could learn, to pay the expense. One electric light would displace three, and in many places five gas lamps, and if lights were used all night, it would be found that we got more for our money by using electricity than by using gas. It was proposed to have 12 electric lights in each ward. As a member of the finance committee, he knew that the subject of an increased appropriation for street lights was talked of last year, but it was finally decided to leave it to the next city government, to do as they thought best, and so the appropriation was not increased. The city would get more and better results from 84 electric lights, than from 252 gas lamps which they would displace, and if we want a better article we must pay for it. The city ought to be lighted better, and the main streets certainly should be lighted all night.

Alderman Hollis said that these gas lamps, if used all night, and every night, would on the present basis cost \$159.74, so that there was not so much difference between them and the cost of one electric light.

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Alderman Hollis said that when the appropriations were made up it was proposed to ask for \$5,000, but finally it was decided to leave the sum an open question until the exact cost was found out. If decided upon before May, the increase would go into this year's taxes.

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West Newton Lyceum.

A fair-sized audience greeted the Rev. H. J. Patrick as he stepped to the desk Monday evening, and said that owing to the illness of the president, Mr. Allen, he occupied the double position of being both lecturer and presiding officer, and therupon nominated Mr. E. R. Bond as chairman for the evening.

The musical program came first, and Mr. Theodore A. Flew gave a comical imitation of a person learning to play the cornet, the Star Spangled Banner, and as an encore, Annie Laurie. Messrs. Rice and Rand rendered a vocal duet, which was very well received.

The lecture on "Impressions Abroad" by Rev. Mr. Patrick was listened to with great attention and greatly enjoyed. He said "there are two impressions which every American traveler obtains while in Europe—so small a country—so many people." England he said is the only complete country in the world, the scaffolding all down and the rubbish cleared away. Rural England, about June 1st, is very beautiful, and we can forgive the discomfort caused by the rains and fog because of the depth of color it gives all nature. London is a whole world in itself, and with Dr. Johnson we can say "that a man who is tired of London, is tired of his own existence." In Belgium the American is struck with the degradation of women and the contrast between the real wrongs of the women of this country and the imagined wrongs of those in our own, is very noticeable. Holland with its well-kept streets and scoured thresholds, is remarkable for its cleanliness, and the thought of the wonderful history of the people arouses a corresponding interest in them. "Every man a soldier" is thought when you look about any German city, and the military strength of this nation is a source of wonder to the traveler. Switzerland with its lovely lakes and lofty mountains in the country of all others for the lover of nature, and the transfer from the grandness of nature to the frivolity of Paris gives one the impression of a great "Vanity Fair." The gallantry shown toward women is in great contrast to that of other nations, and you like France for the lightness and brightness of its people. Scotland is remarkable for the sacredness of the Sabbath and the manner in which it indulges in whiskey. In concluding the speaker said "that he wrote it by the yard and it could be cut off at any place."

REVENUE REFORM.

The subject for discussion was Revenue Reform, continued from last week. The ball was set in motion by Jabez Fox, Esq., of Cambridge, who gave a review of protection from the early part of the century, and said "that we needed to be protected from the imbecility of old age, rather than from the weakness of infants." As to the most practical reform he urged that men should be elected to congress who would vote and work for the people, and who will not be retained by the protective interests.

Mr. John B. Goodrich showed the prosperity of the country under protection, and the consequences of free-trade when introduced in 1837 and 1857, and said that the freight rates charged in exporting our goods was practically protection for the English people, and that he was opposed to sending representatives to congress who would vote for our own ruin.

Mr. Thomas Drew made a very entertaining speech, and said that you could not elevate labor when you allow manufacturers protection on their wares and let them import foreign labor to compete with our own people. Protection was a nuisance, and he wanted the manufacturers to have the raw material free, and then send their products abroad.

Mr. Colby said that of the \$1,020,000,000 in the banks of the nine northern states, 75 per cent was owned by wage workmen, and asked how that compared with other countries.

Mr. E. H. Pierce of Newtonville came on purpose to hear the big guns of the free traders, and stated that the present protective system was the child of the Republican party, and that there never was a country or at time when the bone and sinew of the people had a more comfortable and easier time than our own country at the present moment. The Democrats in 1888 would have to come face to face with free trade or protection, and he knew a party that was ready to meet them on that issue.

Mr. John W. Carter yielded the floor to Mr. Fox, who said that if he wanted a nuisance abated, he would not go to those persons who were interested in maintaining that nuisance, and he would not go to business men for authority, when the fortune of those men was interested in continuing the protective tariff.

Mr. Flitz of Watertown was a believer in free trade, because he wanted direct taxation and said that New England owed its success to the free trade she had had with the Southern States.

Mr. Patrick said that facts are better than theory, and he believed in a modification of our present tariff, but never in free trade.

Rev. Mr. Thatcher was the last speaker, and said that every country should be judged by itself, and he believed every country as good as his own, but his own country ought to have the preference. Capital and men from the old countries were what we needed, and we put a tax on capital and men from abroad, in order to induce them to come to our own country.

The meeting then adjourned, the debate being the liveliest and most interesting of any that have been held this season in the Lyceum.

NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

List of New Books.

Bamford, M. E. My Land and Water Friends. 105.228

The animals tell their own story in a very interesting way. Baur, F. C. Paul; his Life and Work, Epistles and Doctrines. 2 vols. 96.274

Biart, L. Webster; their History, Manners and Customs. 76.190

The author ranks as the best living authority on the subject. He spent twenty-five years in Mexico, and to his own studies has added the testimony of all available authorities—those who saw Mexico in its splendor as well as more modern writers. Pub. Weekly.

Butterworth, H. Zig-zag Journey in the Sunny South. 35.234

Caldecott, R. Blackburn, H. Personal Memoir of Early Art Career. 94.393

"Full of interest, relating the early life and artistic efforts of one of Eng-

land's most noted and popular artists. The illustrations are chiefly of a humorous kind, many now for the first time published." Pub. Weekly.

Cooper, A. A. Earl of Shaftesbury. Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times. 3 vols. 55.287

Griswold, H. T. Home Life of Great Authors. 94.392

A collection of upwards of thirty sketches, not critical, but rather descriptive of their subjects, common every-day life, and especially their domestic experiences." 94.392

Huntington, S. S. Knight, H. C. Lady Huntington and her Friends. 93.499

Nichols, L. D. Nelly Marlow in Washington. 34.274

Paracelsus. Hartmann, F. Life of Paracelsus, and the substance of his teachings concerning Cosmology, Medicine, Astrology, Philosophy, etc., extracted and trans. from his rare and extensive works. 95.339

Shakespeare, W. Hugo, V. Wm. Shakespeare. 55.288

"Shakespeare's name is only the text on which Victor Hugo builds his grand discourse, wherein he touches the profoundest problems of life and art, the mission and responsibilities of genius, and the part it must play in the advancement and elevation of the race." 55.288

Sidney, Sir P. Symonds, J. A. Sir Philip Sidney. [Eng. Men of Letters.] 93.494

"The author's object has been to present the ascertained facts of Sidney's brief life, and his own opinions regarding his character and literary works, in as succinct a form as possible." 93.494

Smith, H. A. [Hazel Shepard]. Animals, Wild and Tame. 107.99

In large type and easy words. 107.99

Chapters on four-handed tribe, cat tribe, dog tribe, weasel family, bears, insect-eaters, pouch-bearers, etc. 107.99

Tenny, A. A. Young Folk's Pictures and Stories of Animals. 6 vols. 101.273

Contents—Vol. 1, Quadrupeds; vol. 2, Birds; vol. 3, Fishes and Reptiles; vol. 4, Bees, Butterflies and other Insects; vol. 5, Sea Shells and River Shells; vol. 6, Sea Urchins, Star Fishes and Corals.

United States Census, 1880. v. 20. Statistics of Wages, Prices of Necessaries of Life, Trades, Societies, Strikes, Lockouts. 237.2

Woods, R. T. Out and About; the Husband's Trip to the Pacific. 35.236

H. P. JAMES, Librarian. Feb. 16, 1887.

Miscellaneous.

A wee little lady who lives in a suburb saw and heard a donkey for the first time the other day, while out for a walk with her aunt. She talked about it continually after getting home. It was "such a boofu' donkey," and "such a good donkey," and so on through all her small store of adjectives. When her father came home at night he heard the story over again, with a renewal of the adjectives. "And so you liked the donkey, darling, did you?" he asked, taking the tiny lass on his knee. "Oh, yes, papa, I liked him. That is, I liked him pretty well, but I didn't like to hear him donk."

Teacher. "Where was it, Johnny, that Napoleon I suffered defeat?" Johnny, "Seneca Falls?" Teacher. "No: Waterloo." Johnny, "Oh yes, Waterloo, I knew it was some town in New York state."

Bankers.

Doctors, Lawyers, Carpenters, Druggists, Engineers, Mechanics, in fact we have recommendations from people in all stations in life, testifying to the wonderful cures that Sulphur Bitters have effected. Send for testimonials. See another column.

As a toilet article, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivaled. It cleanses the scalp and removes dandruff, cures itching humors, restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and promotes its growth.

What "Peculiar" Means.

Applied to Hood's Sarsaparilla, the word "Peculiar" is of great importance. It means that Hood's Sarsaparilla is different from other preparations in many vital points, which make it a thoroughly honest and reliable medicine. It is Peculiar, in a strict medical sense, in that the combination of required ingredients used, second, in the proportion in which they are prepared; third, in the process by which the active and curative properties of the medicine are secured. Study these points well. They mean volumes. They make Hood's Sarsaparilla Peculiar in its curative powers, as it accomplishes wonderful cures hitherto unknown, and which give Hood's Sarsaparilla a clear right to the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered."

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THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

NEWTON, MASS., FEB. 26, 1887.

EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Publisher.

OFFICE, Rear of Post Office, Newton. Subscription, \$2 in advance.—Single copies for sale at the office and by all newsdealers.

Telephone No. 2009.

THE NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC.

Entered at Newton P. O. as Second Class Matter

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The Electric Light order received an unexpected set back in the Board of Aldermen, and its fate is as yet uncertain. Instead of having the streets lighted every night, and all night, the committee on fuel and street lights are now to consider whether it would not be better to use electric lights until 12 o'clock, or what is called "the moon schedule;" also whether a less number than 12 in each ward would not satisfy the citizens and tax payers.

In the rural regions of Ward Five, if we are to believe Alderman Pettee, the citizens are such models that they are never out after midnight, and lighted streets after that hour would only terrify the cattle in the pastures and the mosquitoes in the swamps. They are also satisfied with the present condition of things, and do not hanker after any new fangled inventions of turning night into day. And yet, as the records of the council meetings show, the inhabitants of this ward put in more petitions for street lamps than are received from any other ward, and it is a very poor session where they do not ask the City Council for at least a half dozen.

The problem of lighting so many miles of streets as we have in Newton is always a difficult one, and involves a vast expense, which increases every year with the increase of population. Newton already spends less than most other cities of its size for street lighting, and it may as well be admitted that it is more poorly lighted than its neighbors. Turning out all the street lights at 12 o'clock is a primitive custom which most cities have abandoned, and which will have to be given up here sooner or later. The main thoroughfares, and the immediate vicinity of the railroad stations, at least, should be lighted all night, and the reasons therefor are obvious enough. More money will have to be expended in lighting the streets, whether electricity or gas is to be used.

The extra expense involved is the chief, and probably the only real objection to the use of electric lights, and ten or twelve thousand dollars is too large a sum to be voted away, without careful consideration. The city debt and the city's expenses are steadily growing, and unless the prosperity of the city is to be checked, there is need of the most rigid economy in expenditures. The tax rate and the valuation of property are both as high as it is wise to make them, and if electric lights are a necessity, it would seem not impossible to save the cost of them in other ways. A little more economy in the highway and some other departments would more than make up for the extra cost, and we could have electric lights as well as other cities.

However, the question rests with the taxpayers themselves. If they desire electric lights and are willing to help pay for them, all they have to do is to get up petitions, and the City Council will listen to their wishes. We doubt if Alderman Pettee's proposition to let those who wish electric lights have them by paying half the cost, as is done in regard to watering the streets, would prove a practicable one. It is too much in the nature of direct taxation to be popular, although it might possibly work in certain portions of the city.

People have had the electric light at the expense of the company for the past month, and so have been able to gain a clear idea of its advantages. The Electric Light Company have been generous in the matter, but it could hardly have been expected that they would keep up the custom. They have also offered to give a rebate equal to the cost of the gas lamps to be displaced, until the expiration of the present contract in June, which is all that could reasonably be expected from them.

As far as can be learned, a great majority of the residents in the more thickly settled portions of the city desire electric lights, and there will probably be a large number of petitions in circulation before the next meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

REVENUE REFORM.

The West Newton Lyceum succeeded in raising quite an interest in the question of Revenue Reform, by its two debates, and the Reformers seemed to have the best of the arguments. The truths is that no intelligent man believes that the present tariff system should be maintained, and it might also be said that no one but a crank believes in free trade. As long as the expenses of the country must be paid out of revenue duties, a tariff will be necessary, but the present system is not defended by any well-informed man. Senator Dawes and Congressman Long, for instance, two of the most prominent Republican leaders, have placed themselves on record as in favor of a thorough reform of the tariff; but the trouble is that none of the protected industries are willing that a beginning should be made with them. The wool men are willing that the tariff on cotton should be reduced. The cotton men favor taking the duties off sugar, the sugar planters favor reducing the duties on manufactured goods, and so it goes around the whole circle. All combined are willing that the duties should be taken off from tobacco and whiskey—the only taxes that are paid with the least amount of suffering, and an unsuccessful move has been made in

the present Congress to that end, but it was fortunately defeated. Protection to our industries is a good thing, if the policy is not carried to an excess. To show the feeling of citizens who are not politicians on the subject, the question was discussed in one of the leading social organizations of Newton, at one of its recent meetings, and of the twenty gentlemen present, all but two agreed that revenue reform was not only necessary, but that it was the most important issue now before the country. The significance of this is shown by the fact that not one of the twenty was a Democrat.

The result of the Grand Army Carnival shows that Newton people do not believe in waiting for any dependent pension bill to provide for the veterans of the late war, who may be in need. The Carnival was even more successful than was expected, and both the members of Charles Ward Post and the citizens feel that they owe a debt of gratitude to the ladies who took the Carnival in charge and made it such a success. From present appearances the total amount realized will be over the \$5,000 that the Post hoped to raise. Newton is fortunate in one respect, that the veterans in this city are most of them in comfortable circumstances, and fully able to care for themselves, but this is all the more reason that the few who are less fortunate should be properly cared for and made comfortable in their times of sickness and trouble. So far, no appeal in their behalf has been made in vain.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL prints some absurd charges against Collector Saltonstall, and insinuates that Senator Hoar will move an investigation into the "curious Civil Service Reform Methods," at the Boston Custom House. The charges, it appears, are based on the testimony of a clerk who was removed for neglect of duty, which shows on how slight a foundation they rest. No one who knows Collector Saltonstall will believe that he would be a party to any irregular transactions, or do anything in violation of civil service reform methods. It is hopeless, as well as undignified task, to try to make any issue out of the petty spite of a clerk who was discharged for good and sufficient reasons.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE committee of the state legislature has decided to report in favor of the bill granting Municipal Suffrage to women, but unfortunately there is little prospect that the bill will pass. If such a law had been in force, it is thought that the receipts at the recent Grand Army Carnival would have been doubled.

OUR WAR paper to-day gives a graphic description of some exciting and eventful days, and will be found to be full of interest for the general reader.

The Electric Light Company's Action. To the Editor of the Graphic:—

Doubtless much surprise has been felt on the part of our citizens at the non-appearance of the lights of the Newton Electric Light and Power Company last Tuesday night, and their remaining in darkness since that time. The Company feel that they have put in a first class plant, and have gone ahead on their own responsibility to establish electric lighting in the City of Newton. They have been encouraged by what has been said by our Mayor in his inaugural addresses for the last two years, that our citizens were willing and anxious to have our streets lighted by electricity, as is done in the cities in our neighborhood.

Early in January, everything being in readiness, the lights were turned onto the streets, and for the last six weeks we have been showing what we could do and have been furnishing lights to the city without charge. The lighting committee have expressed themselves as favorable to a contract with us, and to avoid any controversy that might arise with the gas company should they claim that under their contract the city could not make any arrangements with the Newton Electric Light and Power company for lights until after the 1st of June, we made the proposal to the street lighting committee that we would furnish eighty-four lights to be run every night and all night at fifty cents per light per night; thirty lights to go into effect March 1, and continue to June 1; the balance of the contract, fifty-four lights, to begin June 1—the lights to be located by the Street Lighting Committee in the meantime; and that in consideration of this being done the Electric Light & Power Company would pay the cost of the gas lights which would be displaced by the thirty arc lights from March 1st to June 1st.

The committee reported unanimously in favor of making such an agreement with the Company, and it was introduced to the Board of Aldermen last Monday night, but it will be some time before action can be taken in the matter by the City Government: the Company feel that they have furnished lights free of charge as long as they can afford to do so, and for that reason the lights were discontinued on Tuesday evening, as they do not feel that they can furnish lights to the City, until they have made arrangements with the City Government so that they shall get compensation for doing so.

We think our citizens now realize what an improvement electric lighting is over gas lighting, and are willing to pay whatever extra expense there may be for the sake of having our principal streets and squares well lighted all night. As soon as arrangements can be completed with the City Government we shall be pleased to commence once more the lighting of our streets.

Newton Electric Light and Power Co., H. B. PARKER, President.

Feb. 24, 1887.

Little Mabel has had a birthday and is five years old. She has a little boy friend of six whose mamma overheard the next morning the following instruction: "Now, Willie, you must put your arm about me so," (drawing it about her waist,) "and I'll put mine so, around your neck, and then we'll walk along, and you must tell me that you love me. That's courting, and we must begin sometime."—Detroit Free Press.

THE GRAND ARMY CARNIVAL.

THE NET PROCEEDS OVER FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Grand Army Carnival, which closed on Saturday night, was an even greater success than was expected, and the result speaks well for the patriotism of the people of Newton. The attendance increased toward the last, instead of diminishing, and on Saturday the hall was so crowded that it was almost impossible to move about. The crowd was liberally disposed, also, and few departed without a large collection of bundles. The interest and the crowd increased until the time for announcing

THE RESULTS OF THE VOTING.

Every voting place had been well patronized, and the blackboards announced a long list of favorites. The piano lamp for the most popular school teacher produced a spirited contest between the friends of Mrs. Underhill and Mr. Cutler, both of the High School, but the former finally won with 411 votes. Rev. Mr. Hornbrook proved the most popular clergymen, and received the parlor clock; S. A. Langley was the favorite veteran, and 438 votes gave him the oil painting; Officer John Ryan received the overwhelming vote of 102, and was awarded the revolver; Steamer Company No. 1 of course received the silver pitcher, having 536 votes; Dr. Mary E. Bates was over a hundred votes ahead of other physicians, and was given the indicator and letter box. H. N. Hyde, Jr., received the riding whip; W. O. Evans, the ship; Mrs. R. R. Bishop, the oil painting for the most efficient president of the ward tables, and Mrs. E. M. Springer received the second oil painting. The boat was awarded to Chas. Curtis of Newtonville. The voting, besides furnishing much amusement, added a handsome sum to the net proceeds.

The fair closed at 11 o'clock with an auction sale of the caskets left over, and soon after the crowd departed, most of the tables being partially dismantled. The goods unsold were retained by the committees, and a large number of articles have since been disposed of at good prices.

THE RECEIPTS.

The various committees of the Post have a final meeting Saturday night, to receive returns, and it will then be known what were the receipts from the various ward tables.

Only incomplete figures can be given now, but it seems probable that the Ward Six table led all the rest, with receipts of over \$100. The order of the others can not be given, but the second place will probably be taken by either Ward Two or Ward Three, as their receipts will probably amount to between \$800 and \$900 each; Wards Four, Five and Seven will follow with from \$300 to \$600—the definite amount in each case not yet being known, even by the committees themselves.

On Thursday, the figures in the hands of the Treasurer indicated that the net proceeds would reach \$8,500.

AFTERTHOUGHTS.

The sword drill by the officers of the High School battalion drew out a large crowd Friday night, in spite of the rain. The drill was an interesting feature of the Carnival, and the participants became so interested that one of them broke his sword.

Professor Floyd and little Miss Smith of Chelsea amused a great crowd of children, Saturday afternoon.

The Newton City Band gave evidence of careful drill, and their music was much enjoyed.

The War Relief exhibition netted nearly \$70, which made it a very profitable side show.

There is no ward like the Centre for enthusiasm and loyalty, and all the Centre people seemed to feel it a duty to patronize their home industries.

One pleasant feature of the fair was that no one was urged to buy, and the money received was a free gift to the cause.

The soda water of Ward 5 seemed to fill a long felt want, and was the most popular feature of the Carnival.

The sale of tickets netted nearly \$1,000, the candy table about \$140, and the flower table nearly \$100.

The Treasurer reports the amounts received from the several tables up to last night, as follows: Ward 1, \$508.15; Ward 2, \$881.76; Ward 3, \$555.30; Ward 4, \$570.10; Ward 5, \$299.44; Ward 6, \$1,122.37; Ward 7, \$550.35. The Treasurer is in hopes that the presidents will be able to close their accounts so that a complete statement may be made by next week.

To Investors.

Parties having money to invest should inquire into the merits of the Massachusetts Real Estate Co., whose advertisement appears in another column. From the statements made and the inducements they offer, it seems to be one of the best opportunities for investment now before the public.

MARRIED.

At West Newton, Feb. 16th, by Rev. L. J. O'Toole John Cavanagh to Lucia L. Pittips, both of Newton.

At Newton, Feb. 20, by Rev. J. F. Gilfether, John J. Grant to Mary E. Mullens, both of Newton.

At Newton, Feb. 21, by Rev. J. Gilfether, Timothy Fitzgerald, Jr., to Elizabeth Maher, both of Newton.

At Newton, Feb. 22nd, by Rev. M. Dolan, Joseph D. Gaudente, of Brockton, to Maggie O'Connors, of Newton.

At Cambridge, Feb. 18, by Peter Smith, Thomas G. Johnson of Newton, to Ida M. Fatal, of Cambridge.

At West Newton, Feb. 20, by Rev. L. J. O'Toole, Michael J. Boland, of Waltham, to Bridget C. Cunningham, of Newton.

At West Newton, Feb. 20, by Rev. L. J. O'Toole, Patrick Mulvaney and Mary A. Clancy, both of Newton.

At Newton, Feb. 22nd, at the residence of the mother of the bride, by the Rev. G. W. Shinn, D. D., Mr. Charles Woodsum, of Lebanon, Maine, and Miss Emma Ditchett, of Newton.

DIED.

At Brookline, 2nd inst., at the residence of Charles E. Snow, very suddenly, Mrs. Frances H. Bush, aged 85 years.

Feb. 23, 1887. Sarah F. Leonard, aged 50 years, 9 months. Funeral at the house of her son, George Leonard, Mount Ida street, Newton. Feb. 20th at 1 p. m.

At Newton, Feb. 18, at the house of J. H. Woodford, Kenrick Park, Mrs. Sarah Haley, aged 78 years, 7 months.

At Abundale, Feb. 21, Mary E. Terry, aged 32 years.

At Newton Upper Falls, Feb. 23, Charlotte D. Cheever, aged 24 years, 9 mos.

At West Newton, Feb. 23, Hannah Kelly, aged 62 years.

LESSONS IN COOKERY.—The next lecture in the course of cookery, given by Miss Barnes at Newtonville, will be given Tuesday, March 1, at 2.30 p. m., subject, "Puff and Boudin." It will be followed by Hollandaise sauce, steamed haddock with triple sauce, flounders, filet de sole, blanquette of salmon, with macaroni wreaths. 20

WANTED.—In Newton, south side of the track, two good-sized connecting rooms with first-class board, for gentleman, wife and two children, ages 6 and 8 years. Address P. B. G., P. O. Box 518, Boston.

TO LET.—Two rooms unfurnished to gent and wife or would furnish for lodgers. Address D. T. Perkins, Newton, Mass. 20

FOR SALE.—At one quarter of its value, a first-class beveled billiard table. Used only in private family. Address box 12, Newtonville. 19

FOR SALE.—A kind horse suitable for family or business use. Safe for lady to drive. Can be used either single or double. Color chestnut, weight 1050. Apply to L. A. Hall, Waltham street, West Newton. 21

NIAGARA INSURANCE CO., New York.

Also Agent for Newton for the following Stock Companies:—

LOOK AT THE LIST

—OF—

Fire Insurance Companies

—REPRESENTED BY—

JAMES F. C. HYDE,

Sole Agent for Newton of the following

Stock Companies:—

ATNA, of Hartford, the largest purely fire company in the world.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, of Philadelphia.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO., Connecticut.

HANOVER " " " New York.

CONNECTICUT " " " Connecticut.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO., Springfield, Mass.

NIAGARA INSURANCE CO., New York.

Also Agent for Newton for the following Mutual Companies of Massachusetts:—

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., Quincy.

MERCHANTS' & FARMERS' " Worcester.

HOLYoke FIRE INSURANCE CO., Salem.

DORCHESTER " " " Dorchester.

CITIZEN'S " " " Boston.

TRADESMEN'S MECHANICS' " Lowell.

NORFOLK FIRE INSURANCE " Dedham.

DEDHAM " " " Dedham.

Risks bound and policies written at the shortest possible notice at trifling rates. Large or small lines placed in stock at mutual companies. Losses promptly adjusted and cheerfully paid.

36 years experience IN THE business.

OFFICE 31 MILK ST., BOSTON, ROOMS 6 and 7, OR NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

Oratorio in Newton.

NEWTONVILLE.

—Miss Lillian Booth has been visiting in Lawrence, Mass.

—Mr. E. F. Tauter is very low and it is feared that he can live but a few days.

—Miss Mary Byers is visiting in New York City.

—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Chaloner returned this week to their home on Lowell street.

—Miss Fannie Woodman has returned from her visit in Brooklyn and New York.

—Mrs. F. C. Hills has been visiting in Worcester.

—Miss Louise Pinkham has returned from her pleasant sojourn in Albany and New York.

—Mr. Pinkham being ill with a cold Sunday evening, his place in the Universalist choir was filled by Mr. Sladen.

—Mrs. Fred Cotton remains in a very critical condition, and the prospects for her recovery look very uncertain.

—Mr. J. Cheever Fuller was kept at home several days last week by illness in his family.

—Miss Abbie Sherman gave a delightful progressive enche party Thursday evening at her home on Washington Park.

—There is to be a sale in the parlors of the Swedenborgian church this (Friday) evening, with a dramatic entertainment.

—The young people and children of the Congregational society are preparing for a sale early in the spring.

—The measles seem to be the "fashion" among the younger members of our community.

—Mr. Fred D. Young has severed his connection with Messrs. Atwood & Weld, and has returned to his home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

—The Methodist society gave Mr. and Mrs. George Bridges a very pleasant surprise party on Wednesday evening, at their home on Walnut street.

—The taking away of the electric lights in the square is most noticeably felt. There is no question as to its superiority over and above gas for lighting the streets.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Denison had a family supper of about thirty, on Wednesday evening. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all.

—Mr. Biddle preached a most excellent and practical sermon to a fair congregation in the Universalist church, last Sunday evening.

—A letter from Mrs. Geo. W. Morse states that she has arrived safely in California, after having been "snowed in" for two days while crossing the mountains.

—Messrs Atwood & Weld will have a desk for the present in the post office. The arrangement is only a temporary one. Mr. Atwood will take charge of the Newtonville business.

—There will be service in the Unitarian church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. The Rev. R. A. White will speak upon the "Moral Rights of Women." All are invited.

—The friends of Mrs. Underhill congratulate her upon having been the recipient of the handsome lamp from the Grand Army Carnival, which was voted to her as the most popular teacher.

—"Wants" for the GRAPHIC, can be left at E. S. Colton's, up to 5 p. m. Thursday. For four lines or less the price is 50 cents for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent one.

—It costs from 25 to 50 cents a load for gravel to fill in the lots on the "Back Bay," but the work is being pushed forward rapidly, and one house already built is being raised to conform to the new grade.

—The fire alarm Sunday morning was for what was supposed to be a fire in a new house on the corner of Parsons and Washington street. Box 212 was pulled, but when the firemen arrived they found that it was a false alarm.

—Miss Cunningham has rented one of the stores in Beals' new block for a millinery and dress-making store, and the other has been taken by an upholsterer. It is said that Mr. Beals will occupy the tenement above himself.

—The plans for the new brick block have been inspected this week, and it will be a very handsome building. The stores are to be 80 feet deep, which will make them very desirable, and there are to be 8 flats in the two stories above the stores. The space above one story will be divided by a brick partition from the rest, and be fitted up for offices.

—The Operetta of "Pepita" at the Universalist church vestry Tuesday evening, drew out a very large audience, and was much enjoyed. There was an elaborate stage setting furnished by Story of Boston, which was almost too elaborate for the size of the stage, and at times was hard to manage, but the audience found plenty of amusement in speculating whether some of the changes could be completed or not, at which times seemed doubtful. However all passed off successfully and the vestry fund received a large increase. The operetta itself was well given, and Mrs. W. H. Sherwood, Pepita, Miss Gertrude Cook, her maid, and Mr. Charles Sladen, the U. S. Naval officer, seemed to carry off the honors of the evening. Mrs. Sherwood receiving a hearty encore for her taking rendering of the "Lullaby" song from "Ermine," and Miss Flora A. Smilie of Wellesley college sang two selections, which were a very pleasing feature of the occasion. Her voice is remarkable for its purity, power and compass.

WEST NEWTON.

—Mr. A. L. Mandeville is traveling in New York state on business.

—A. J. Fiske and Co. will soon establish a branch store in Auburndale.

—Miss Maria Tyler has taken a position as assistant to Postmaster Stacy.

—Rev. W. A. Lamb of Nonantum exchanged with Rev. H. J. Patrick last Sunday.

—The Channing church Art Exhibition at Newton is continued to-day and Saturday.

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—Rev. Mr. Tiffany will occupy the pulpit of the Unitarian church in the absence of Rev. Mr. Jaynes, next Sabbath.

—Mr. J. T. Alien has been confined to the house by a severe cold several days this week, but is now able to be out.

—Mr. A. H. Bartlett has bought a lot containing 15,000 feet on Prince street, and intends to erect a handsome house upon it.

—The bill to incorporate the West Newton Savings Bank was favorably reported in the lower branch of the state legislature on Tuesday.

—Mr. E. W. Wood has just returned from the western part of the state, where he has been giving lectures before several Agricultural societies.

—Mr. Charles Howland and family have vacated their house on Highland street, and moved into the one formerly occupied by his father on Chestnut street, it having gone through extensive repairs.

—The Finance Committee of the City Government has voted to instruct the City Treasurer to open an account with the First National Bank of West Newton, and to deposit there not to exceed \$33,133 per cent of the bank deposits of the city.

—The sociable given by the Village Improvement Society, Thursday evening, was attended by a large number of prominent citizens, and proved a very pleasant affair. A good sum is expected to be realized for the benefit of the society's treasury. Carter's orchestra furnished music.

—The next meeting of the Educational Club will be held on Saturday, Feb. 26th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Subject for discussion, "Alaska." Opening paper by Miss Emma Shaw. All the teachers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

—There will be a praise service at the Congregational church next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Address by the pastor, Subject: "Hymns of 'Faith, Hope and Love,'" used by the Christian church and their mission. Appropriate selections by the church choir. All are cordially invited.

—At the next meeting of the Educational Club will be held on Saturday, March 12th, at 2 o'clock p. m. Subject for discussion, "Alaska." Opening paper by Miss Emma Shaw. All the teachers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

—Last Friday evening there was a large gathering in the Unitarian church parlor to witness "A Fair Encounter" between Miss Gay and Miss Newell; it proved very enjoyable. Other attractions were a reading by Miss Haynes of Boston, and a song by Miss Lincoln of Dorchester, a pupil of Miss Munger of Boston.

—At the Lyceum meeting next Monday evening, the lecture will be by Mr. John W. Carter. The subject for Debate will be "What Reforms are needed in the mode of City Government." Among the speakers expected are Mayor Kimball, ex-Mayor Hyde, ex-Presidents of Council, George E. Allen, J. Q. Henry, E. W. Wood, Esq., Dr. C. F. Crehore, and Mr. Parker.

—At the church of the Messiah, on Friday evenings during Lent, the Rev. Dr. Shinn of Grace church will lecture on "Some leading questions in church history." All the evening services are at 7:45. Next Tuesday evening, March 1st, the Rev. Geo. S. Pine of St. John's, Boston Highlands, will preach. On Wednesday, at 4:30 p. m. there will be a litany service.

—The program at the Centenary M. E. church Sunday morning will contain the following musical numbers:

—Behold now praise the Lord." Quartette: Bialla, The Lord is my Shepherd." Quartette, H. Smart, The Lord is my Shepherd." Quartette, D. Buck, That silent Land." Quartette, D. Buck, Jerusalem." Solo, Thayer "Friend Divine." Solo, Stevens "Thou shall love the Lord." Trio, From "Ell"

—Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Mann of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of Auburndale, were in town a few days this week. They were on their way home from Gorham, Maine, where they had been with the remains of their only son, Eugene. They have the deepest sympathy of their friends in this community on their sad journey.

—A. J. Fiske & Co. of West Newton are to open a first class branch store in Plummer's block, next to the Post Office, where Auburndale people can find a full assortment of stoves, furnaces and other housekeeping articles, and also have all kinds of plumbing done at short notice. The store will be a great convenience to people here.

—During the severe rain storm of last Friday night, our tunnel contained about three feet of water, and it was necessary to guard the entrance with red lights to prevent the people from entering. The water seems to run in at the entrances, and the basins are too small to carry it off fast enough. Now the spring is near at hand, we hope something will be done to remedy the evil, as it is a great inconvenience to our people.

—Last Sunday evening at 7:30, the Methodist and Congregationalist churches united at the Congregational church, and listened to a very instructive lecture by Dr. Heman Lincoln of the Newton Theological Seminary, on "The Biblical story of the Creation." The lecture was listened to throughout with a great deal of interest by a very large audience. The music was furnished by the choir of the church, assisted by Mr. Waldo Cole, baritone, and was very acceptable.

—The temperance meeting Tuesday evening in the Congregational chapel, given under the auspices of the Newell Y. P. S. C. E., was well attended, and proved an enjoyable one. Miss Clothier, state superintendent of the Y. W. C. A., who addressed the meeting, clearly portrayed the miseries arising from intemperance, and showed that she was well acquainted with her subject. She is an earnest speaker. Miss Flora A. Smilie of Wellesley college sang two selections, which were a very pleasing feature of the occasion. Her voice is remarkable for its purity, power and compass.

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Lectures on Venice.

Rev. Francis Tiffany will give a course of four lectures at Venice at the parlors of the Unitarian church, West Newton, on successive Tuesdays, as will be seen in another column. Rev. Mr. Tiffany, it need not be said, is an authority upon all subjects relating to Italian life, and a course of lectures he recently gave in Boston was attended by crowded audiences. It is a great opportunity for the people of Newton to hear him, and the parlors of the church will probably be unable to accommodate all who will wish to attend. The lectures for the course are only \$1.50.

Prize Drill.

There will be prize drill of the High School battalion on March 17, probably at Armory Hall. This is the first event of the kind in the High school history, and it is being looked forward to with much interest by the pupils and their friends.

AUBURNDALE.

—Miss Lizzie N. Little is at Portsmouth, N. H.

—Mr. Wm. E. Plummer was present at Gov. Ames reception, Feb. 22.

—Miss Emilie R. Sudgen of New Britain, Ct., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H. C. Churchill.

—Mr. Lyman Page returned on Saturday from a visit of two weeks to his home in Truro, N. S.

—Mrs. M. H. Kimball of Melrose street has gone to Conway, N. H. for a much needed rest.

—Miss Dunham of Pittsfield, Mass., is the guest of Mrs. A. A. Young for a few weeks.

—Mr. H. H. Newell, who was absent from his business last week on account of sickness, is about once more.

—Mr. Riddle's readings at Lasell, Thursday evening, were largely attended, and proved a rare treat. The readings were given by the senior class to the school.

—The regular monthly praise service at the Methodist church will be held on Sunday evening. An attractive program will be presented, and all are invited.

—The "Band of Hope," met in the chapel of the Congregational church Sunday afternoon at four o'clock, and was addressed by Miss Anna A. Gordon.

—Mr. Charles A. Brown and Mr. Frank Kimball were the pioneer canoeists of the Newton Boat Club at Riverside Tuesday, the ice having left the Charles River.

—Miss Frances E. Willard of Evanston, Ill., president of the National W. C. T. U., and her private secretary, Miss Anna A. Gordon, are stopping for a short time at Mr. Jas. W. Gordon's on Grove street.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Haskell and family have gone on an extended tour through the west and south, to be gone about six weeks; their house on Vista avenue will be closed during their absence.

—Mr. Crosby Salmon is building two very handsome houses on Lexington street, which are nearing completion; one he intends to occupy, and the other is to rent; they are a great addition to that part of the ward.

—A reception was given on Thursday by the faculty of Lasell Seminary. It was a very pleasant gathering. A number of students from the Boston University Divinity School were present.

—Miss Eliza Terry, who has been employed for a number of years at Mr. H. A. Priest's, died suddenly at their home Monday morning, after only a week's illness of typhoid fever. She was a person of a great deal of character, and was highly esteemed by her employer and all who knew her.

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—Last Sunday evening at

A LOUER.

I.

She had my heart—she rented it awhile;
A fair-haired, blue-eyed, gentle tenant;
And half in mischief, half, in truth, in guile,
When she departed, carried off the key.

II.

And so I have a vacant heart "To Let;"
The sign is pasted up all over me;
And yet I can no worthy tenant get,
Because it's locked, and she has got the key.

III.

L'ENVOI.
Now hath my heart to me grown worthless quite,
No other tenant would I have save thee;
Forgive your landlord's accidental slight,
Come back, and you shall have it dear, rent free.

—Sheffield Phelps in Life.

ANNE HYDE'S MISSION.

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

"Betsey Ann! Betsey Ann! who's the bell a tollin' for?" screamed Miss Cerintha Barber, out of her kitchen to the widow Drake at work in her garden.

"Why, Squire Potter's wife died real sudden last night," answered the moderate widow, rising from the earth and settling her flat sun bonnet, which an intrusive hollyhock had pushed aside. "Mr. Tucker he told me so just now when he went by to toll the bell. I says, 'Who's dead?' says I, for I see he had the meetin'-house key into his hand, and he says, 'Squire Potter's wife.' She died right off, just like a flash," says he; so I ask't him what she died of and he said he didn't know, but he presumed most likely it was heart disease, and I guess it's considerably likely 'twas, for she's looked miserable quite a spell."

"Well! I guess 'twas heart disease, sure enough. I dunno' but I should ha' had it myself if I'd been married to Ben Potter."

"Why, how you do talk, Cerinthy!" gasped the widow, opening her mild green eyes to their fullest extent.

"I talk to some pupus, Betsey Ann, generally, or mean to. I believe in usin' your privileges while they're spared to ye, and I do mean to say what's facts as long as I live."

"Well, you be a master hand to speak your mind, that's so. I wish I had your grit but I hain't; some pork will bale so, ye know, and some won't;" and the widow returned to her onions. Miss Cerintha drew her head in with an audible sniff, and said no more. Meanwhile all was dismay and confusion at the Squire's house on the hill; two little delicate girls were crying bitterly in the kitchen, where a stout Irish woman was alternately scolding and coaxing the poor children, who wanted their mother and could not find her. In the library Squire Potter, a man some thirty years old, who had attained his title by being the only lawyer in the village, sat in his arm chair with his head buried in his hands. Upstairs in her chamber, still as a statue and no less fair, lay the sleeping shape that had once been sweet little Helen Hyde, and then Ben Potter's wife, and the mother of the two crying children.

Very quietly she slept now; the lines of premature care and pain were all gone; an expression of pure rest relaxed the plastic features, and the dark hair lay soft above a brow like a little child's for smoothness and purity of tint; looking at her you could not notice her, she was so fully at ease; the tired body was free from the persecuting soul, and cared nothing now for mortal pangs or demands of duty; it would return to the dust as it was, and be racked no more; who would not congratulate it? As for those left to mourn, the little children were least to be pitied, for what did they know about death and dying? They would miss and mourn their gentle mother for a while, but in virtue of their childhood they would soon be comforted; it takes years to know how to grieve. He who sat in the library downstairs had an added sting to contend with, and one of which he was but half conscious; he had loved Nelly as well as he could love anything but himself, but he had not been good to her and his conscience had awakened just enough to hint to him that something was wrong. He tried to read his Bible and pray, for he was a professor of religion and went to church quite as regularly as the minister, and to prayer meetings whenever there was a revival; but somehow his prayers did not run on even wheels; Nelly's white face kept rising before him, her sad, dark eyes looked up at him as they did when she was dying, with mute terror and reproach; the Bible texts had an ominous way of appearing to his half-blinded eyes here and there on the page, and just those he did not want to see. What had his grief to do with such words as "Whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely;" "Gentle and easy to be entreated;" "Suffereth long and is kind;" "Love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church." These were not words that touched or helped his sorrow, he shoved the book aside and hid his face with a groan; if he had spoken out the thought of his heart it would have been:

"What am I going to do without her? Who will see that my dinners are just right and my shirts properly ironed? Who will take care of me when I am sick?" (The Squire was a martyr to dyspepsia, his friends said.) "I shall never have any comfort of my life now; the children must be attended to, and Bridget looked after, and I shall have to do the marketing. Oh dear! poor little Nelly! I shall miss her every day; what shall I do?"

No doubt some softer ideas mingled now and then with these lamentings, but on the whole Mr. Potter's grief was selfish, for he was a selfish man, and a tree is known by its fruit. He sat a long time alone in the library, thinking how dreadfully he felt and wondering what would become of him, quite forgetting the lonely little children left to Bridget's tender mercies, who had the dinner to provide for and to cook and no time to spare for compassion and consolation.

Mr. Potter had less to do with household affairs than ever, and they went on even more smoothly than in his wife's feeble and gentle reign. He was glad to be spared trouble; his selfish soul desired ease and peace at home above all things, but he desired it for himself. At first, while Anne was comparatively a guest, and his grief fresh for Nelly, he acknowledged some restraint of civility, and showed that he could be a gentleman if he chose; but as the novelty wore off he lapsed into his old way and became as moody, as snappish, as inconsiderate as ever. Anne was at first disposed to ignore his unpleasant ways and try to excuse them; but in thinking seriously one day about poor Nelly's

them. Anne and Paul would be the only available helpers.

When Ben Potter married Nelly Hyde she was a bright, sparkling, tender-hearted little woman, with great loving eyes that indexed her nature, and a sweet, expressive face. She was one of those generous, unselfish, affectionate creatures who grow into the Christian life, under good influences, as the tiny green bud grows into a fragrant and lovely rose; her father and mother had been old-fashioned saints, after the pattern depicted in the catechism, whose chief end was to glorify God; and in a wholesome, cheerful atmosphere their children had developed into practical, earnest Christians, according to their several types of character. Anne and Nelly were as radically different as sisters are apt to be. Anne was clear headed, intelligent, grandly generous, but severely logical; and there is no logic so incisive as a woman's, for she demands it in practice as well as in theory.

Anne was just, but Nelly had only one side toward the sterner traits—she turned them all inward; she could deny herself, control her sensitiveness, her temper, her grief, or her joy, but she asked nothing from those around her in return. She married Mr. Potter with her heart full of love and fidelity to him; and she served him with her whole soul; but she asked no answering devotion to reward her, though her soul was hungry for love and caresses. After a year or two she slowly discovered that her husband was a selfish egotist, and her heart began to break; for her discovery was not framed in such a way as to excuse her own grief; she only blamed herself that her life had not been more satisfying to him; it was her fault that he was moody, silent, dyspeptic—in short everything was her fault!

Young, timid, delicate, with two little children, she spent herself in silent and lavish endeavor to make her home just what should please her husband, and herself, his devoted slave; and with the unconscious tyranny of a selfish man who tortures most those who cannot escape from and dare not resent his oppression, he made her home and her life miserable in the thousand minute ways which are ready to the domestic despot's hand. No wonder she died! Two feeble babies preceded her to the graveyard; a third was clasped to her breast in death, and when Anne bent over the elaborate coffin and beheld those wan and waxen faces with the stamp of heavenly peace set fair upon each brow, the bitter words of the cynical preacher fell from her lips: "Wherefore I praise the dead which are already dead more than the living which are yet alive."

After the funeral was over Mr. Potter proposed to Anne that she should give up her teaching and come and live at his house to care for him and the children. Anne knew him thoroughly; she had visited Nelly often enough to see what her husband was, and to pity her sister with all her tender heart; but she felt that in Nelly's place she would have done differently. There were good traits dormant in Ben Potter, but a wife, and especially such a wife as Nelly, could never call them out. Just now, however, she had no excuses for him in her mind; it seemed to her that he had as much killed her sister and ruined her life as he were the worst man on earth; and her spirit flamed with the bitter indignation that loss kindles. She was about to refuse his request, instantly and finally, and perhaps would have made some observations more pungent than pleasant, but the children came stealing into the room, and climbing into her arms, hung about her neck and covered her with caresses. Poor little souls! their aunt was all they had left of motherhood; they clung to her with a grasp of despair, as it seemed to her excited feelings; she could not answer Mr. Potter then.

"Thinking of it, Anne?" he said, leaving her to Nell and Katy, to whom as yet he had not shown any fatherly affection, but who proved now his best friends.

Anne's plan of life had been to join her brother at Syria, and nothing but Nelly's failing health and a dread she was afraid to acknowledge to herself of this very exigency had kept her so long in America. Now, as she sat there with the two tiny creatures—for though they were really five and seven years old, they were very small and slight for their age—clinging to her and kissing her with fondling hands and cool, soft lips, a flood of motherly longing and love burst upon her with sudden power. Was there anything so much more her duty as to care for these babes, motherless and worse than fatherless? Were they not nearer and more manifestly her care than the Syrian heathen? If there was any self-denial in the matter it would be in staying there; for her brother had always been her pride and idol, and his wife was her dearest friend from school-days. She had looked to sharing their pleasant home and hopeful work with warm enthusiasm all these years that a sense of duty to Nelly had detained her at home; was that duty really over now? Was it not all the more urgent that she hated the idea of living under Mr. Potter's roof while he lived there too?

She was surprised the next morning when he welcomed her with a pleasant smile, for he could be very pleasant when he felt like it, and said: "Anne, you shouldn't have been vexed with me last night; when I am across you must lay it to the right cause; it is dyspepsia that is cross, not me." She was the proudest the next morning when she welcomed her with a pleasant smile, for he could be very pleasant when he felt like it, and said: "Anne, you shouldn't have been vexed with me last night; when I am across you must lay it to the right cause; it is dyspepsia that is cross, not me."

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"Well, he is considerably different, that's a fact," Miss Cerintha answered. "I used to mistrust them times that he wasn't nothing but a professor, but seems as though he'd got to the practis'n part on now."

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"Mebbe 'twas," meekly sighed the chorister.

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Many more might be given had we room.

On the recommendation of people of Lowell, who know us, we ask you to try

"Anne was afraid to."

Mr. Potter was confounded. Facts are hard things to strike with; he did not speak, and Anne went on:

"You must admit that this was so; but

thwarted and miserable life, it came to her mind that perhaps she owed a duty to Mr. Potter as well as to the children; was it possible that he was unaware of his own disagreeable behavior? Was it really his duty as a father to set a better example to his family? Above all, was it the part of a Christian, such as he professed himself to be, to live such a selfish, unloving, unchristian life? There was but one answer to this, and Anne was not a woman to shrink from obvious duty however unpleasant, though she would far rather have encountered a school full of heathen children than to try to evangelize Ben Potter in his own house. But she must use tact, discretion; perhaps sharpness in dealing here and in attacking a man's faults put his self-respect on the defence; she must take other grounds; however, she fell back, after devising a thousand ways in which to approach him, on the Bible admonition: "Take no thought how or what you shall speak, for it shall be given you in that same hour what ye shall speak;" and if ever that promise applied to daily life was it not now?

That very evening the hour came. Mr. Potter had not found the day agreeable, an intricate case had worried him, a debtor had failed to pay an overdue bill, and he had over-eaten at dinner. Here were reasons enough for dyspepsia, and though he managed to preserve an aspect of silent disgust at the tea-table, no sooner was Anne left alone with him than he gave way to his inward irritation, snapped at her efforts to mend the fire into blaze and brightness, and at last burst out savagely: "Let that fire alone, will you?"

Anne looked at him steadily, gathered up her work and left the room; her own quick temper flamed up so swiftly she dare not trust herself to speak; she did not know her flashing eyes spoke for her. At first the man was angry; what business had he to reprove him for a mere snappishness? Could not a man do and say what he liked in his own house? What was a man's house for if not to be free to do and say what he liked therein? His memory recalled Nelly's conduct when such doings and sayings occurred in her lifetime; how she shrank and quivered; the tears filling her eyes and her lip trembling till he was enraged at such a "fuss," and went on out of mere exasperation. Then came back the dead face of that vanished Nelly, the look of peace that reproached him from her coffin; a sense of justice bade him acknowledge that Anne pursued the best course; that Nelly had suffered at his hands and suffered needlessly; she never left him to sulk in solitude she always addressed herself to soothe his moods; it was she who apologized as if she had made him cross; she who cowered and cringed and even provoked him by timidity and terror as cowards always irritate a tyrant. He did not like to be left alone this stormy night with the title he wore, and the conviction appalled him; he closed the book and knelt beside it, but the routine of his usual worship was forgotten, for his heart spoke from penitent lips, and in returning freshly to the Master for pardon, he found strength and peace also. Anne's tears fell freely; for she was also convicted of hard judgment; she had not expected so much candor and honesty in this man, or such a real desire to do right in his places and forced in with rapid blows.

"Is not my word like fire? saith the Lord, and like a hammer that breaketh the rocks in pieces?" Surely it was so that night, for the very finger of God seemed to have set those lines before him and pointed his roused conscience to their force and meaning. Hitherto he had thought it enough for his profession and standing to have lived an outwardly upright and moral life; that he owed any duty to God in taking His name upon him had not been his thought. Now he saw as with his new eyes what disgrace and dishonor his daily conduct had been to the Lord whose title he wore, and the conviction appalled him; he closed the book and knelt beside it, but the routine of his usual worship was forgotten, for his heart spoke from penitent lips, and in returning freshly to the Master for pardon, he found strength and peace also. Anne's tears fell freely; for she was also convicted of hard judgment; she had not expected so much candor and honesty in this man, or such a real desire to do right in his places and forced in with rapid blows.

When they both rose from their knees they looked at each other with dimmed eyes.

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NEWTON CENTRE.

The new directory of Newton will be a valuable number. There are quite a large number of changes.

Dr. Banfield, Pelham street, is arranging to build on his land on the Gibbs street hill, a dwelling house for his own occupancy. Mr. Bertrand E. Taylor will furnish the design and specifications.

The fine undulating field and chestnut grove on the corner of Beacon street and Grant avenue, western side, belonging to Mr. Horace Cousins, is under consideration for purchase by a party desiring to build a residence.

Mr. C. C. Barton has two houses of attractive exterior nearly completed, on Parker street near Kimball street. One of the houses is already plastered. It has several open fire-places. Both houses front towards the south.

Miss Mabel W. Heustis, daughter of Oliver Heustis, was married Thursday evening to Mr. Braddock W. Crocker, at the residence of her father. Prof. Burton officiated, and the guests included relatives and immediate friends.

A very lively missionary from Michigan, Rev. W. G. Puddefoot, will speak at the chapel of the Congregational church, this (Friday) evening, at 7:45 o'clock. The public are invited. Rev. E. P. Wilson of Watertown will preach at the church on Sunday morning.

Miss Freeman, president of Wellesley college, by invitation of the ladies of the Methodist church, addressed the young ladies of the Mission Bands of this village on Wednesday afternoon, at the Methodist church. A five o'clock tea followed the meeting. Fuller report next week.

The fourth entertainment in the Improvement society course will be given next Wednesday evening, March 2d, in the new hall. Characters from well-known authors will be represented in costume by tableaux, scenes and reading. An orchestra consisting of native and professional talent will furnish music.

Mrs. Maria Upham Drake, who has recently completed a course of lectures upon moral subjects before the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Malden, was given a reception Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. Louise Woodward Foss in that city. The hostess was assisted by Mrs. C. S. Prescott and Mrs. P. S. J. Talbot of the union. A large number of ladies and gentlemen was present, and music, recitation and a collation added to the pleasure of the occasion.

It is expected that Rev. Dr. A. J. Gordon of Boston will preach in Associates' Hall next Sunday morning, at 10:30 a. m.; also that Rev. Dr. R. G. Seymour of Ruggles street, Boston, will preach in the evening. Rev. Dr. Howe's Bible class will meet at 12 m., to which all are welcome who desire to study revealed truth in the portions assigned by the International Sunday School lesson, under the tuition of this eminent scholar.

Comrade S. C. Spaulding attended the Grand Army carnival last Friday evening, in all the rain. He was conveyed in a close carriage by Comrade J. Frank McKee, who received by telephone orders to bring him from headquarters. He was carried into the refreshment room to take supper with the Post. Mr. Henry E. Cobb of Newton collected funds, and purchased at the Ward Six table, a handsome blanket dressing gown, sent by Mrs. Dr. Mills, Gibbs street, which was presented to Mr. Spaulding.

Rev. John R. Gow of Bridgeport, Ct., led divine worship and preached at the First church on Sunday morning. The pastor was absent on account of sickness in his family, his father-in-law, Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, lying very ill. Mr. Gow offered fervent prayer for the pastor and family, and preached a strong and impressive discourse from the words of St. Paul: "We Believe and Therefore We Speak." This was the parting Sunday for the two congregations, who have worshipped together for the past four months. The Baptist society leaves with many expressions of appreciation of "How goodly and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity," and of their profit in the "Beaten oil, the spikenard and the balm," and the sweet ministry of sacred song in this ancient sanctuary.

The evening of Washington's birthday was celebrated by a concert, given by the children of the Mason and Rice schools, under the direction of Mr. H. M. Walton, musical instructor in the Newton schools. The operetta of "Golden Hair and the Three Bears" was given with the following personations: "Golden Hair," Miss Maud Hammond; "Woodland Queen," Miss Anna R. Bassett; "Bord," Mr. G. W. Walton; "Faithful," Miss Alice Reed; "Lightfoot," Miss Lillian White; "Frailty," Miss Bessie Cooley; "Airy," Miss Julia Cooley; "Will O' the Wisp," Miss Anne Dounie; "Big Bruin," Master Willie Peck; "Mammy Muff," Master Clinton Hunter; "Tiny Cub," Master Homer Loring. Forest chorus of seventy children, Mr. Wallace Goodrich, pianist. Every class in the Mason and Rice schools was represented by from five to ten members in the chorus, which sang very creditably. The solos and songs were very prettily given, and reflect much credit on the performers and instructor. The seating capacity of the hall was taxed to its utmost.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles P. Clark entertained the Ladies' Reading club, of which she is president, at her home on Pleasant street. Among the past members attending were Mrs. Nelson Curtis of Boston; Mrs. F. E. Tufts of Lexington; Mrs. G. F. Hall of Wellesley; also other guests: Mrs. Bird of Newton; Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Walter Lancaster and Mrs. C. P. Clark, Jr., of Newton Highlands. The company gathered in the spacious dining room, whose windows overlook the valley; within a fire blazed in the large old-fashioned fire-place, while above the mantle on the chimney "The idle shield and spear were high up hung," being fine specimens of mediaeval armor. The reading of the afternoon was by Mrs. W. Howard Wilson, "The Sermon in the Hospital" by Ugo Bassi, translated and versified by a lady. Following, quotations from the poets were distributed to each; these were read, in turn, the company giving the authors. Mrs. F. E. Tufts succeeding in giving the largest number correctly. An amusing "pronouncing match" was then undertaken, which brought to notice many of the arbitrary "good usages" of the English language.

This most delightful and instructive afternoon closed with a five o'clock tea, during which Madame Clark joined the ladies, and enjoyed with them the fragrant chocolate and delicate morsels. Miss Bessie Clarke assisted her mother very charmingly throughout the afternoon. Mrs. W. E.

Webster filled the closing hour with several brilliant piano selections, and the hostess distributed prizes to the members, who by "hit or wit" were entitled to the honors.

Crystal Lake furnished good skating on Monday, which was an unexpected treat, as the day was a holiday for all the schools.

Mr. James D. Greene is enjoying the winter in Rome, after travelling about on the Continent.

On its journey down Centre street, from Beacon to Pleasant street, is the Baptist church.

The Ward Six committee of the Grand Army Carnival held its final meeting on Friday, at the house of Mrs. D. B. Claffin, Chase street, treasurer. An extract from the report will be published next week.

All the articles on this table were contributed by or through residents of Ward Six, who are highly pleased with the very skillful management and successful result of the labors of this committee of a score or more of ladies who worked so bravely and with such a worthy spirit of concord.

The Inauguration of Associates' Hall.

The "Associates" after nearly four months of patient industry on the part of their executive committee, Mr. Frank Edmonds being the efficient chairman, and giving the work his personal attention, they received the keys of the hall, and invited the citizens to inaugurate its prospective career of usefulness, on the evening of Saturday, Feb. 19th. The evening was opened by the Faneuil orchestra of Boston, Mr. S. B. White, leader. Mr. Avery L. Rand, president, in the chair. On the platform were Hon. R. R. Bishop, Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, Rev. Dr. Heman Lincoln, Messrs. Frank Edmonds, A. C. Walworth, W. E. Webster, George Warren, Ernest Porter and others. President Rand read a telegram dated Washington, D. C., from Mr. Charles S. Davis, former chairman of the executive committee, regretting his absence, and offering his congratulations on the success of the work, after which he introduced Rev. Dr. Lincoln, who said: "Less than one year ago, at a meeting of the Improvement Society I offered a resolution to the effect that an accessible public hall was the most urgent need of Newton Centre. To-night I have the pleasure of congratulating our citizens on the accomplishment of this long cherished purpose of this community, which is now actually brought to pass." He concluded by speaking of the advantages of the contact of mind with mind, how it elevates socially and morally, said he could scarcely find words to express his gratification in finding himself speaking in this comfortable, commodious, accessible hall, worthy of this, one of the most favored villages of the Garden City. Hon. R. R. Bishop was the next speaker. He said he was unfortunate in being called to follow the eloquent divine who had preceded him, and the rising young member of the general court who he understood was to follow him. He would say that Newton Centre was largely made up of three classes—the old men, the young men and the men who were doing such work as not only building halls, but in a very public-spirited manner improving the estate of the citizens. The lines between these classes are too absolute, each lives too much in its own atmosphere; we must mingle more, bear each others burdens more. He rejoiced in this hall which gave us a common meeting place for our council-fire. Mr. A. C. Walworth followed in a short patriotic address, in which he said he was not born in Newton Centre, but he had the good fortune to get here after a while. He referred to the growth of Newton. In 1775 its population was but 1,400 souls, and it sent 275 men to fight for Independence, and the war of the Rebellion showed also an excellent spirit of patriotism stirring the men of Newton. He expressed much gratification that this hall was to have an adjutant, the chapel to be used as a library, reading and debating room. Hon. J. F. C. Hyde took up the subject of the value of debating clubs, and spoke of the old Lyceum which he attended when he was a member of Squire Rice's school, at his house on Centre street. Afterwards he stated that they met in a building which stood on the same spot where our present hall now stands. The audience was much amused by his account of a supper of the fire engine members; when during the evening a great conflagration was observed in the direction of Roxbury they hastened off with their engine, but as the snow was deep they hitched on a horse and a yoke of oxen, and really reached the fire, which was a large church. It well becomes this village, the old Centre, where on this common the East Company drilled in 1775, and then marched to Lexington to place its Forum opposite its liberty pole, and remind its youth of its old heroes, men of prayer and courage, who enlisted on this parade ground which was given to the town for exercising the citizens in the art of self-defense and bearing arms. In closing, President Rand made a financial statement. Of the shares of the Hall corporation at \$25 each, 265 had been taken; the total outlay was \$14,440. He urged all to be interested, and would gladly see all members. The stock he considered as good property. The house and store on the premises were rented at a fair rate. At a recent meeting held in the chapel, thirty-four gentlemen were present, and \$600 was subscribed towards the work of moving the building and establishing a reading room. Mr. W. E. Webster invited those present to take stock, and some fifteen or twenty additional shares were taken. Mr. Horace Cousins offered to double his number of shares if the whole could be taken and the debt paid. After the dismissal the audience was invited to make the tour of the premises.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

Mrs. H. B. Edmonds has sold a lot of land on Tappan place to Hiram Ross, who is erecting a house thereon.

The Misses Woodward are spending a few weeks with their sister, Mrs. I. N. Bacon, at Newton.

Mrs. Phipps is visiting friends in Washington; on her homeward journey she will spend a few days in New York city.

Mr. E. Thompson of Floral avenue has purchased a lot of land on Hartford street, adjoining the fine estate of Captain Chatfield, and will build a house for his own residence.

Rev. Mr. Gilman of Waverly conducted the services at the Congregational church.

At a meeting of the Newton Congregational club held at West Newton on Monday, Feb. 14, Mr. Charles P. Clark, Jr.,

was elected a member. The present membership from the church at the Highlands is composed of the following persons: Hon. J. F. C. Hyde, president; W. B. Wood, secretary. Deacon H. L. Whiting, W. C. Strong, A. F. Haywood, Geo. May, E. H. Greenwood, Warren White and C. P. Clark, Jr.

On Sunday morning last, in the evening Rev. Mr. Phipps gave a very interesting account of a visit in 1884, to the catacombs of Rome.

Be sure and make no engagement for Tuesday evening next, but go and hear the "Readings" by Prof. Hood at the Congregational church. His reputation as a reader is of the very best.

The "Cake and Coffee club" gave a sheet and pillow-case masquerade Wednesday evening, at Mrs. Walter Allen's. It was certainly a very weird sight to see thirty sheeted forms gliding silently through the rooms, striving to recognize familiar friends under their ghostly disguises. The company were exceptionally favored in the presence of Gen. George Washington and five fair ladies who each claimed to be the celebrated Martha. It was a very enjoyable occasion to all present, and through the money raised it is hoped that a good time will be extended to those to whom such events are rare.

The entertainment on Tuesday evening at the Congregational chapel, given by the "Moolgeekka club," (the name is not all Hindi but Hindoo) composed of young Misses of the village, was quite a success in every way. They are entitled to great credit for the talent which each displayed in taking the parts assigned to them. A sociable for the first hour in which cake and ice cream were served, was a very pleasant feature. Some fancy articles remaining from the G. A. R. fair table from Ward Five were offered for sale for the benefit of the G. A. R. Fund. The other proceeds were for the benefit of the Sewing Circle.

NEWTON UPPER FALLS.

Mr. Henry Billings has gone to Florida for a short time.

Mrs. Lyman Cheever, who has been sick for quite a long time, died on Sunday morning last. The funeral occurred on Wednesday, and the remains were taken to Needham for interment.

Washington's birthday passed very quietly in this section of the city. The ringing of the church bells and the stopping work at the shops and factory were the only indications of anything being out of the ordinary course of events.

The difficulty between the owners of the United States Fireworks Co. and the workmen has been satisfactorily adjusted, and things are once more running smoothly.

On Friday morning of last week, the village was awakened from its peaceful slumbers by a loud report, which, upon investigation the next morning, proved to have been the explosion of one of the buildings of the United States Fireworks Co., which was used for the storage of powder. As the building was isolated from the rest on account of its explosive contents, it is supposed to be the work of some one knowing the situation. As there has been some little trouble with the help who have been out on a strike, the suspicion that some of them know something of the affair seems in the absence of any other theory to be the one that is generally accepted as the solution of the mystery.

Some young ladies of the village propose giving a concert in Prospect Hall next Monday evening. Good talent is advertised, and an entertainment worthy of the patronage of the village people will no doubt be furnished.

NONANTUM.

The friends of Miss Fannie Pierce are rejoicing over her recovery. She returned from the Newton cottage hospital a few days since, her health fully restored.

Prof. Taylor of Newton preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday, at the North Evangelical church from Epistles 6:11, "Put on the whole armour of Christ." The evening prayer meeting was led by John F. Lawman of Newton, as the pastor, Rev. W. A. Lamb, was confined to his house with an ulcerated sore throat.

The Nonantum market has finally been opened with an auspicious outlook for success. A handsome sign is displayed.

The entertainment at the North Church on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the church fair fund, was a very successful affair. Mr. J. P. Cobb's banjo songs and recitations were the popular feature of the evening, and he was encored again and again. The Ariel Quartette of Boston sang several selections in a very pleasing manner, and the exercises were very much enjoyed. The net proceeds will reach \$200, it is thought. In the contest over the silk crazy quilt, Mr. Ballantine of the Nonantum Worsted Company proved to be the most popular man, although others had plenty of friends, and Mrs. Lowry occupied second place. Mr. C. O. Davis, to increase the interest in the voting, suggested that as Mr. Ballantine had just returned from Europe, it would be a good time for him to own a quilt. The suggestion was well received, as many of Mr. Ballantine's friends were desirous to manifest their high regard for him in some way. So at once Mr. C. A. Johnson began a canvas for votes and in a few hours procured funds sufficient to buy over 700 votes; 232 were all that were necessary, but Mr. Johnson deemed it a good opportunity to show his appreciation of the good cause for which the church labors so earnestly, and generously gave the remainder to the society, which gift was highly appreciated.

Miss Barnes's Second Lesson.

The subject of Miss Barnes's demonstration lesson in cooking on Thursday afternoon was soups. She divided soups into two classes—soups made with stock, and those made without, or as she termed the latter, "emergency" soups, being made so quickly and easily, while stock takes some time to prepare. She mentioned the various vegetables, and told how we eat the roots of some, the leaves of others, also the stalks, the shoots and seeds. The class with close attention followed the teacher with pencil and paper, while she gave the rules for preparing the different soups. The Lentil soup was first given prepared, from either German or Egyptian Lentils. Miss Barnes had the former, which are said to contain a great amount of nutriment. Cream soup—with a foundation of veal or chicken stock, enriched with cream and made appetizing with oysters followed. Then a puree of clams fit for epicurean tastes.

"Salmon Rice" was highly appreciated, also the spaghetti, with tomatoes, said to be the favorite dish of Pope Pius IX, was fit to set before a king. The season is now approaching when housekeepers who like a variety upon their tables are sorely puzzled at times to know how to obtain it, as the winter vegetables grow less tempting and desirable. The preparations of rice

and macaroni supply this want, as the housekeepers present gladly acknowledged.

A plate of sweet potatoes sliced, dipped in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fried in drip fat, will be found a delicious addition to a breakfast or lunch, or can be used as a garnish for broiled chicken or a

chicken. Miss Barnes will give the third lesson in the course next Tuesday. It is to be hoped that the class may increase in size—it could not be in interest. The lessons to come will be of great usefulness. The next is to be on Fish—"Stuffed Halibut, Steamed Haddock, Blanquette of Salmon" and other dishes.

Later on the cooking of birds, puff paste, entrees, cake and dainty desserts, and a lesson on spun sugar and glace fruits will engage the attention of the class.

School Board Meeting.

The school board met Wednesday evening, Mayor Kimball in the chair. Superintendent Emerson recommended plans for the ventilation of the High and Williams school buildings. For the first, two ventilating shafts from the cellar to the attic, with openings from each room near the floor and ceiling, were proposed, the shafts to be heated, so as to produce an upward current. The estimated cost was \$750. For the Williams building, ventilating boards at the windows and transoms were recommended, estimated expense, \$100. Both plans were referred to the committee on school houses, with full powers, and promptness recommended, the cost to be charged to incidental expenses.

Mr. Weed recommended moderation, and Mr. Smith advised deferring the whole matter until vacation, but the board adhered to its previous action.

The superintendent reported on salaries of janitors, and recommended that they be paid according to the number of rooms in their care, a definite price being fixed for 4 rooms; an additional sum for each room; also a definite sum for halls. \$4 a month for each room and \$1 additional for a hall.

According to this plan there would be an increase in some cases and a decrease in others. At the High School, for instance, which contains the equivalent of 13 rooms, the janitor now receives \$4.17 per month; on the new basis he would receive \$62 per month. At the Bigelow and Underwood schools, the price would be increased from \$50 to \$64; at the Lincoln, from \$8 to \$9; at the Eliot, reduced from \$30 to \$22; Claffin, no change; Adams, increased from \$22 to \$30; Pierce and Davis, from \$40 to \$52; Franklin, from \$20 to \$22; Jackson, \$22 to \$27; Barnard \$20 to \$22; Williams, reduced from \$40 to \$38; Hamilton, increased from \$20 to \$23; Prospect, \$30 to \$31; Hyde, \$25 to \$30; Mason, reduced from \$45 to \$36; Rice, increased from \$20 to \$22; Thompsonville, no change; Oak Hill, from \$8 to \$9.

Mr. Emerson also recommended that the janitor at the High School be paid \$1 additional for each night of meeting of the School Board. Janitors now serving will be paid no more than they receive at present if work is not satisfactory. The report was adopted to take effect March 1st.

Miss Smead reported from the music committee, recommending that copies of the Normal Music Charts be purchased for the primary grades throughout the city. Also that the books and charts of the Normal Music course be introduced into all the classes of the Pierce school. Both these recommendations were referred to the text book committee.

The report of the committee on accounts and printing in relation to school expenses for the month, was accepted and adopted.

The committee on salaries recommended an increase in the salary of S. Warren Davis to \$2,000, to date from Jan. 1st, 1887.

Mr. Ames of the High school committee advised the adoption of the recommendation of the superintendent with regard to the study of solid Geometry in the High school. He also recommended that Mr. Sampson of the High school be allowed to employ assistance in care of apparatus connected with his department, not to exceed \$5 per week.

Mr. Barton recommended the erection of a new school house on Station street, Newton Centre. No definite location was fixed upon, but to save time it was left to the proper committee.

Mr. Smith, for committee of rules and regulations, had a copy of the revised rules and regulations placed on each member's desk for inspection. They are ready for adoption, and it was voted to lay them on the table for consideration at the next meeting.

Mr. Walton asked that the leave of absence granted to Miss Mague of the Franklin school be extended through March. Granted.

The superintendent informed the board that the water department of the city is to put a water-meter in each school building, for which the school department is to be charged the same as private individuals. This department has been paying \$1,000 per year for water.

Mr. Stone reported progress on the new High school building, and recommended that the committee on supplies, in order to be ready for the opening of the new part in May as the builder promises, be requested to report at the April meeting. Adjourning.